P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,863—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1900.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

OF THE BOMBA BRANC OF TH ASIATI

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	2099	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7869	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7909	J. L. Partitt	5th May,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,146	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

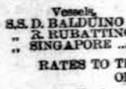
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,159	25th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25th Feb. 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	1st March.
" R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	29th "
" SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	26th April,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	190	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S.S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,600, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th February, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 6th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 26th Feb., 1900.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Counsell House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph

PASSAGE SEASON 1900.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, from same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 1st March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on or about 3rd March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 1st March.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN. SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,300	Duchateau	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain X..., to sail on or about the 7th March, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

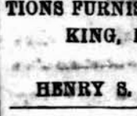
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

ARAB and PERSIAN CHARGERS, HUNTERS POLO RACERS AND OTHERS,

ON COMMISSION SALE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

1st Class English Carriages with single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.

SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing Orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GYMKHANA KIT.
TREACHER AND CO.'S
GUARANTEED ENGLISH GOODS.

GOLF KIT.
CLUBS BY FORGAN AND AUCHTERLONIE.
CRICKET KIT.
BATS
By Ayres, Cobbert's All Cane, Frowd's Driver, Crawford's Pat Excelle.
DUKES AND AYRES BALLS.
FOOTBALL.
ASSOCIATION AND RUGBY.
LAWN TENNIS.
AYRES & SLAZENGER'S CELEBRATED GOODS.
BADMINTON RACQUETS.
POLO.
DUMB BELLS & INDIAN CLUBS. SANDOW'S DEVELOPERS.
TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER.
83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises
BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS AND MANUFACTURERS
AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following:—

Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes & Co., Ld., and "The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,
AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.
(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents:—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY.
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CLEARANCE SALE
OF
THE NEW "PREMIER" CYCLES
ADVERTISED DURING FEBRUARY IS NOW WITHDRAWN.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will revert to their CATALOGUE RATES which are as follows:—

GENTLEMEN'S MACHINES.—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular" Roadster	250	275
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	325	360
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor" Roadster	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Model "O" Road Racer,	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	360	400

LADIES' MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Model "H"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Model "G"	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	335	370
The "Premier" Helical "Royal"	360	400
The "Premier" Helical Girl's Model "N"	185	205

The Credit Rates can be extended over a period of 12 months payable by Monthly Instalments.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
"INVALID" BRAND,
5 YEARS OLD.
Bottled in Scotland.
Per Bottle Rs. 2-8; Per Doz., Rs. 28.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO.
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY SQUIBB'S Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever, Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road. AGUE SPECIFIC.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE.

TO-DAY, AT 4 | MATINEE.
TO-DAY. | Doors open at 3 P.M.

First Souvenir-Matinee, a Gold and Silver Watch given away among the children visiting the Circus.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

MORE CHANGES, NEW ACTS, MORE NEW ARTISTES.

A sensation representing all the Brightest Phases of arenic displays.

BICYCLE COUPON WEEK.

A Handsome HEPWORTH CYCLE given away on Saturday, March 3rd. Coupons given Nightly to holders of 1, 2, 3, and 4. Rupee Tickets. Cycles Specially Guaranteed for 12 months.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 1ST
SPECIAL COMMAND NIGHT
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY NORTHCOTE.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR THIS OCCASION.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 2ND
2ND GRAND HIGH JUMPING CONTEST
FOR ALL LOCAL HORSES AND PONIES.
A HANDSOME TROPHY WILL BE GIVEN
BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS,
WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.
Boxes and Dress Circle Chairs.
ALSO ZENANA BOXES AND SEATS.
Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
ROBERT LOVE, MANAGER.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, REPRESENTATIVE.

FANCY FETE IN AID OF FAMINE FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN interested and desirous of ASSISTING the FETE to be held in Bombay by presentation of BIRDS and ANIMALS of all kinds are kindly requested to send their contributions to the PET STALL to be held in connection with the Fete.

All contributions locally or from Up-country should be sent at Mr. DOUGLAS BENNETT, Crawford Markets Building, Bombay, who will take charge and acknowledge the receipt of the same.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Shams Muzull, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, 1900, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1899.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Silas E. Sassoon as Director of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
6. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
7. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 19th February, 1900.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 28th February, 1900, both days inclusive.

REMEMBER
MADON, SONS & CO.,
For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles
CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPA HOSPITAL.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

				Rs. a.
POCKET KODAKS ...	...	...	...	24 0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	...	...	...	48 0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS	No. 2	...	...	40 0
Do.	do.	No. 4	...	... 60 0
* BULLET	do.	No. 4	...	... 72 0
CARTRIDGE	do.	No. 4	...	...125 0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	...	...	...	... 60 0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

		Rs. a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp.	...Each	1 12
„ FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp.	...	2 8
„ BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK.	No. 2...	3 8
Do. do.	No. 4...	5 4
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK.	No. 4...	5 4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
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WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs, and upwards,
from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.

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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

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Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

INSECT POWDER VERMITE—KILLS! KILLS!! KILLS!!! Used by the ADMIRALTY and WAR OFFICE. Harmless to everything except Insects. Per box Ans. 14.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

WANTED—Known that a PRIVATE ENTRANCE to the ZENANA BOXES and SEATS, at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS has been arranged. Inspection invited from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

WANTED—Employment by an ENGINEER, aged 28 years, Second Class Board of Trade certificate in a Mill, Factory or other Engineering Establishments. With practical and General Experience and can furnish testimonials and reference. Apply "G.," Manager of this Paper.

WANTED, for the Gokuldas Tejpal High School a full time Gujarati TEACHER, must be P. V. at least, with Sanskrit second language. Apply PRINCIPAL.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SALE at ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, at 3 P.M., TO-DAY, of property belonging to Mrs. ELLEN ATKINS. See Sheriff's Proclamation.

SIX for Rs. 24-0.—Gent's Soft-Fronted Shirts, in the Best Oxford Gauze Matte, made to special order in White, Pink, Pale Blue, Heliotrope and Green. ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT, with Oil Engine Dynamo, and Lamps, complete. Apply to F. B. THANAWALA, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OIL ENGINES, from 2 to 4 horse Power, at very low prices. Apply to F. B. THANAWALA, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, delivery 1st April next, a BUGGY, Gray Waler PONY, and HARNESS, formerly property of B. Brenten, Esq., I.C.S. Buggy and Harness in excellent condition. Pony ditto, fast and quiet, regularly driven by ladies. Price for turnout Rs. 1,200. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

TO LET, furnished, SUNNYSIDE, at Khandalla. Apply to NOWROSJEE WADIA and SON'S "Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill."

TO LET, fully-furnished, and in excellent order, throughout, from 10th April to 1st November The BUNGALOW, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, for many years occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Lang. 4 bed rooms, 5 bath rooms, billiard room and table, ample servants and stable accommodation. Rent Rs. 400 a month. The bungalow is believed is to let unfurnished after 1st November by CUMMOO SULEMAN & Co. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

THE FAMILY MESSING.—No. 18, Sumsuddin Bungalow, Grant Road.—First Class MESSING in a respectable Parsee Family suited to all tastes, sent out by the month for Rs. 25.

HOT BREAKFAST, Tiffin, Dinner, Cold-drinks, Ices, Pastry, &c., available daily or made to order. Picnic and other large orders on favourable terms.

DAILY BAZAR SUPPLY of Meat, Vegetables, Fresh Fish, and all sorts of house-hold requisites undertaken and executed with despatch both for Bombay and the Mofussil. THE FAMILY MESSING, Sumsuddin's Bungalow, Grant Road.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11x8, Mounted 18x14. Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

WANTED—The General Public to know that ZENANA BOXES and SEATS can be had at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS on Application from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY, a SURPLUS STOCK of TOYS in great varieties including Tricycles, Horses, Wodden Horses, Go-carts, Dolls, Perambulators, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices at SHROFF BROS.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

WANTED.—The General Public to understand that the strictest privacy will be maintained to visitors to the ZENANA BOXES of HARMSTON'S CIRCUS. Inspection invited from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G." care of this office.

RECEIVED FANCY REVOLVING MUSICAL CIGAR STANDS, Rs. 15, 22, and Rs. 30, plays 1 and 2 Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phœnix, Intons, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

HAY will be supplied in FULL-PRESSED BALES or LOOSE. Apply J. M. LOBO, Khandalla Hotel, Khandalla.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 : to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS :—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 Per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXTRACTS out of numerous Testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills; Remedies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza, Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy, Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious, J. Y. Lang Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand, Vicar de Varo :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. L. Daly, Esq., Chief [illegible]d, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's God Drops : BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL is as effective in C[illegible]era as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in Fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its Testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co's Choleral are sold everywhere at Re. 1 Per Bottle or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Pubic Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Ditmars Lamp Depot, the following, consisting of gold watches, necklaces, jewelled rings, ladies' jewel watches, rolled gold jewellery, mother-o-pearl, powerful binoculars, field and marine glasses, silver watches, carriage, timepieces, etc.

Also one nearly new cenam atograph, with films, by Treacher and Co., a consignment of 24 ladies' and gent's G. and J. tyre simplex, pneumatic bicycles, made to order.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTERS.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN HUMMUM STREET, FORT, AND AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Mr. Burjorjee Cowasjee Cooper, the sole surviving Executor of the last will of the late Mr. Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper, and in pursuance of directions contained in the said will regarding the division of the properties, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, on the dates hereunder mentioned, the following valuable landed properties, viz. :—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1900, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house thereon, built and standing, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, in Hummum Street, admeasuring about 983 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east, by Mr. Francis Leggets' Bakery, on or towards the west, by the house of Dadabhoy Cowasji's sons, on or towards the north, by the houses of the said Dadabhoy Cowasjee's sons, and that of one Dorabji Ruttonji Dalal, and on or towards the south, by Hummum Street aforesaid, and now occupied by Duke and Son's Soda-water Factory and Hindustan Spinning Mills Offices, etc.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1900, at 3 p.m.

LOT No. 2.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of ground with five bungalows, stables, out-houses, and well standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, containing in the whole 22,773 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, by Fourth Monjawar Pakady Road, on the west, partly by the Nawabs Tank and partly by Chima Ramji Street, on the north, partly by a tank, partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, partly by the fire temple of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Gazder, and partly by the properties of Rustomjee Parack Nanawalla and the late Narayen Daboolker, respectively, and on the south, partly by the Portuguese Church of Senhora De Gloria, partly by the property of the said Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper, and partly by Church Street, and which said five bungalows and two stables are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 45-48, 1, 11, 2, and 3, respectively, and are in the respective occupation of Mr. Maidment, Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Banajee, Mr. H. F. Soares, Mr. V. Soares, and Mr. Pereira, and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay, in the name of the said Nanabhoy Jamsetjee, under old No. 57, and is situate in the registration Sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate on the north side of Church Street, Mazagon, and fronting thereto in the Sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay, in the name of Nanabhoy Jamsetjee, under old Nos. 284 and 382, and admeasuring 141 6-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by the premises hereinafter described, on or towards the west, by a lane or passage of about three feet and the house of P. A. Vaz, formerly the house of Mathew De Souza, the half of which said passage belongs to this premises and the other half belongs to the said P. A. Vaz, on or towards the north, by the said premises belonging to the said Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper, and on or towards the south, by Church Street.

On the SAME DAY, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.

All the messuage, tenement, or upper-roomed dwelling house, with the garden adjoining thereto, and admeasuring about 88.89 square yards of ground, late the property of Rozario de Quadros deceased, situate lying and being without the town walls of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Mazagon, bounded on the east, partly by the property of Merwanjee Hormasjee Dubash and partly by Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s Dockyard, on the west, by Moozaver Pacady, Fourth Row, on the north, by the property of Mr. J. J. Da Souza, and on the south, partly by the property of the late Narayen Wassoodev, deceased, and partly by Moozaver Pacady, Third Lane, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mr. P. Mullen and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 372, 371, 369, and 368, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 15, and 17.

On the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dewelling-house, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Mazagon, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi, and containing by admeasurement 800 square yards, and bounded as follows :—On the north, by a public passage, on the south, by Nowland Street, on the east, by the property of Mr. M. D. Quadros, and on the west, by Laurence De Lima Street, and which was formerly and is now in the occupation of Mr. H. Seinhold, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 203, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd Day of March, 1900, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the two messuages tenements, and out-buildings thereon erected, situated at Mount Road, Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, containing by recent admeasurement 8,538 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows :—On the north, partly by a road and partly by property belonging to the late Manockjee Limjee, on the south, by the property belonging to Dhunjibhoy Framjee, on the east, by Mount Road aforesaid, and on the west, by the property belonging to Hajee Hoosein, and which said premises are now occupied, respectively, by Mr. W. Laythorpe and Mr. J. Joseph, and are Assessed in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 23 and 24-26, respectively.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR DRAWING-ROOM DOCORATORS.

Auction sale of Japaness Panels, Pictures, Screens, etc.,

On FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, an invoice of fancy Japanese goods, consisting of flower vases of various designs, wall brackets, wall panels and pictures of various scenerics, hand-painted pictures, wall screens, etc.

The goods are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Karelwady, near Thakordwar, opposite Mr. Mervanjee Panday's Dharamsala, a large and valuable collection of choice and rare garden plants in tubs and pots, consisting of saurocaria, bonsvella and cockii, varieties of Palms such as livistonia, australis ; phœnix cupicola, chamcrops rivia, rare dracenas, crotons, ferns, varieties of lilies and canna, Poona roses, begonia, Australian hibiscus, Delhi cypress, citrons, pommelos, figs, chikoo and sweet lime, etc., the property of Nanabhai Burjorjee Saklatwala, Esq.,

Catalogues will be published, and the plants are on view.

SALE OF COLLEGE AND SCHOOL NEW BOOKS, ALSO FRENCH, PERSIAN AND ENGLISH AND ORDU BOOKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat, a collection of college and school new books, French, Persian, Ordu and English books, writing tables, glass and panel door, cupboards, copying press, benches, chairs, safes, etc.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 7 a.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the compound of H. M.'s Common Prison, Cumarcady, a large collection of garden plants in tubs and pots, consisting of Ceylon palms of many varieties, hippenbachia of sorts, encharis, dracenas, crotons, ferns, cypress, anthuriums, diffinbachia, ixora, maranatas, polyras, allamanda, heliconia, etc., the property of A. G. Mackenzie, Esq., Superintendent.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view, three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th February, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, opposite the Share Bazar (where the kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood inlaid, plain and carved French-polished household furniture of the latest design, made to order, als Japanese furnitures, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, handsome China, Japaneese and Majolica flowe vases and table ornaments, rich table and hanging kerosine lamps, also gas hanging lamp with incandescent burners, one very handsome English-made marble clock, musical boxes, one sweet-toned Mahogany square piano in good order by Schiedmayer and Soehnel, one large size copying press, very handsome large size Japanese jars, etc., the property of a gentleman.

Also the property of a deceased gentleman.

1 English gold watch, ruby and rose rings, bedstead, chest of drawers, English 8 day clock, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 130 P.M,

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 second hand dog cart, in good order.
1 strong built glass fronted miniature.
1 chest nut Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE of old and unserviceable Stores at the Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of old horse-shoes, cast iron chairs, car wheels, leather pieces, candle dust, horse-shoe nails, zinc manure plate, iron chair, rasps and files, gunny bags, empty kerosine tins, car springs, picks, books, papers, bottles, horse hair, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co,

Bombay, 28th February, 1900.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE, An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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Apply for further particulars at the HEAD OFFICE, 18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

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COCKBURN'S BLACK SEAL PORT.
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These Wines are confidently recommended.

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THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 2 Dozen	Qts. Rs. 26 4
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Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

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Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

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Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...
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Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...
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Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...
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Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21 0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21 0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21 0
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Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21 0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
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ESPLANADE ROAD.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

D. S. GHOSHAL, Specialist,
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CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, at 6 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay 1st February, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Bal

NOTICES.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgni or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent sulbed be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolutions General Department, Nos 1492-P, dated 17th July, and 3616-P, dated 20th December 1899, with reference toGovernment servents proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Mahableshwar, February 5, 1900.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in t'e "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 10-21m., 11-1s. Low water, 4-18m., 4-14s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, for the purpose of transacting the business specified in rule 11, and afterward the following paper will be read:—Some proverbial sayings of the Hindus of Northern India, by Pundit Ram Gharib Chowbe, Calcutta.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—A meeting of the members of the Cercle will be held this evening in the hall of the Cercle, when Mr. Pestonji Dorabji Khandalawalla, L.C.E., will deliver a lecture in French on Robinson Crusoe and his author. Prizes will then be awarded to those of the students who have passed the Matriculation and B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in French. The French Consul will preside on the ocasion.

A CHARGE OF THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Patterson charged Dharma Ganu with stealing Rs. 52 belonging to one Annie Mary Lobo. It appeared from the evidence that on Monday afternoon the complainant, who was a beggar, was walking along Dockerwadi, when the accused accosted her and snatched a bundle from her. The bundle contained Rs. 52 which she had saved for her funeral expenses. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATALLY INJURED BY A TRAM-CAR.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Shubhaga, a woman, aged about sixty years. Deceased was the wife of a mendicant and had no fixed place of residence. On the 15th instant, she was, with several other beggars, running across the road from the Nawab Musjid to the foot-path on the eastern side, when she was knocked down by a horse attached to a tram-car and one of the wheels grazed her right foot. The driver of the car, which was going in the direction of Byculla, whistled and shouted out to the deceased, but she did not seem to hear the warning. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Monday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

POVERTY AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held yesterday by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the Nacoda Tank, regarding the death of Ananta Gopal, aged about thirty-five years. Deceased was formerly a tailor, but gave up that profession about four years ago and became a hawker in sweetmeats. For the last five or six months he had been subsisting by begging. He formerly lived at Kolbhat Lane, but he was turned out from his room, as he could not pay the rent and since then he had been sleeping wherever he could. His wife also deserted him as he could not support her. On Sunday afternoon he was seen jumping into the Nacoda Tank. The police dragged the tank but could not recover the body until next day, when it came to the surface of the water. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FIELD DAY OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The Bombay Volunteer Regiment paraded at the Dadur Railway station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway yesterday afternoon for a Field Day and Shelter Trench Exercise. Ten rounds of blank ammunition per man were issued on parade; and attendance on this parade was to count three points towards the Commanding Officer's prizes. Captain Rogers, the Adjutant, commanded at the parade owing to the unavoidable absence from indisposition of Colonel Nicholson. The Regiment marched from Dadur station to open pieces of ground in front of the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim. Half of the adult members were put through Shelter Trench Exercise, being covered while doing so by the other half. After a time, the covering party was brought in and took up the Shelter Trench Exercise, being covered by the party they had relieved. In the meantime, the Cadet members were put through extended order drill. The whole of the exercises lasted about an hour and a half after which refreshments were served, and the Regiment marched back and entrained at the Mahim station.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT BY AN ENGINE DRIVER.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Shaik Vazier, a Mahomedan fireman, employed in the G. I. P. Railway Company, at Bhusawal. Deceased was about thirty years of age. He came to Bombay about two weeks ago and put up in the running shed at Byculla. After his arrival in Bombay, Vazies became acquainted with a woman, named Gunga, who has been in the keeping of one Dominic Francis Pereira, an engine-driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. Pereira resided at Sankil Street, Haines Road, and used to pay visits frequently to Gunga at her room, in a chawl, at Duncan Road. About 11 o'clock, on Monday forenoon, Vazier went to Gunga's room with a bundle of firewood, and told her that Pereira had sent it. He sat down for a while and then left saying he was going to have his midday meals. He returned about half-an-hour after and lay down to sleep on a cot. About six o'clock in the evening while Vazier was still asleep, Pereira came up, and questioned Vazier's right to be there. He said: "I paid Rs. 10 for this cot, but not for this fireman to sleep on." Pereira then picked up a broom, which was lying under the cot and began to strike Vazier with its handle. After delivering a few blows on the man's back, he threw the broom down and commenced belabouring him with his clenched fists. Pereira then got on the cot, struck several blows on Vazier's chest and abdomen. Vazier cried out for assistance, but no one went to his rescue. Vazier eventually got up and ran out of the room, followed by Pereira, who continued to strike him on the back with his clenched fists. While going through the passage on the first floor, Pereira gave another blow to Vazier and pushed him down at the top of the staircase. Vazier suddenly became unconscious and expired almost immediately. During the time the scuffle lasted, Gunga was in another room, and her father was the only witness to the occurrence. When Pereira found that he had done the man to death, he returned to the room, and gave Gunga two slaps on the face and accused her of being intimate with the deceased. Pereira then went away, leaving Vazier dead at the top of the staircase. The police were informed and inquiries were instituted. The deceased's body was removed to the morgue and Pereira was arrested the same evening in his house, at Sankil Street. Dr. Sidney Smith, who held a *post mortem* examination of the deceased, said that on opening the chest and abdomen he found the latter full of clotted blood and serum, the origin of which he traced to the rupture of the spleen, on its inner side. The spleen was about five times its normal size and very soft and friable. A blow with a clenched fist or a blow with a handle of a broom could have caused the rupture in the spleen so diseased as this. The rupture could also have been caused by a fall down the staircase or by a sudden twist of the body. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict that death was due to hoemorrhage from rupture of the spleen caused by a fall by being pushed and struck with clenched fists by one Dominic Francis Pereira, under such circumstances that the act of the said Dominic Francis Pereira amounted to voluntarily causing hurt.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dominic Francis Pereira was charged by Superintendent Nolan before Mr. S. B. Spencer, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of Shaik Vazier. The case was remanded.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th February, 1900.

1. Leave of absence for one month from 1st March is granted to Gunner P B Martin.

2. The Corps will parade for Divine Service on Sunday next the 4th of March, at 10-45 a.m. at the Camp Mahaluxmi Fort. Dress—Full Dress with side arms, Putties not to be worn.

3. The Tenth Annual Camp of the Corps will be held at Mahaluxmi Fort, and will commence on the 3rd March and last until the night of the 16th March.

The Corps will parade to march into Camp on Saturday the 3rd of March as follows:—

No. 1 Company at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, Oval, at 4-15 p.m. sharp and proceed by Train from Church Gate to Grant Road.

No. 2 Company parade at Grant Road Station at 4-30 p.m. on arrival of No. 1 Company the Corps will march to Mahaluxmi Fort,

Dress for this Parade.—Drill order with Arms, Putties to be worn, Field Service caps to be carried in the hand.

4. The following member having rejoined is transferred to the reserve and attached to No. 2 Company—No. 171 Gunner J Potts.

By Order,

A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

NAGPUR NOTES.

THE Y. M. C. A. Rooms on Thursday held a social meeting, and it was a great success, the members, friends, and well-wishers of the Association attending the same in large numbers. Mr. Fraser, the Chief Commissioner, who is here, there, and every where is honorary president of the Association, and was present, delivering an address at the close of a short programme of songs, recitations, and readings. Part I. of this programme opened with a very pretty and lively duet by Miss Gregory and Miss Brown. Mrs. Buchanan's song was quite a treat and charmed the audience. Mr. B. Hopson was at his best in his recitation, which he delivered with good effect. Miss F. Webster sang "The Flight of Ages" in her usual becoming style and was heartily applauded. Mr. French followed with a recitation "Bingen on the Rhine," which he made in excellent style. "Ten thousand miles away," by Mr. McFayden was received with much applause. As an encore the singer responded with "Nancy Lee." Mr. Busey's reading was both interesting and highly amusing. A lovely duet by Mrs. Buchanan and Miss Whitton concluded the first part of the programme. After a short interval of fifteen minutes, during which tea and cake were served Part II. was opened with a pretty piano solo by Miss Brown. Mr. Gadre's reading which was the next item caused much merriment. Mrs. French next sang "Dear Heart," and fully deserved the hearty applause she received. Major Buchanan's recitation was exceedingly humorous, and funny, and was highly appreciated. Mr. L. A. Bailey's song the "Goodwin Sands" was rendered well and appreciated. Miss F. Webster sang "The Link Divine" with much success, and Mr. McFayden gave a good account of the "Village Blacksmith."

The Rev. Dr. Robertson then in a few words, introduced Mr. Fraser. Briefly, Mr. Fraser said, though introduced by the reverend gentleman as Honorary President of the Association, it was not a presidential address which he intended to give. He noticed that the item on the programme was an address by the Chief Commissioner, he was not however present as Chief Commissioner or honorary president but as a young man, or at any rate, as a man who had once been young. The Y. M. C. A. was a good thing, and he had joined it because he liked to join everything that was successful. He said, he had received a copy of the annual report of the Association from the secretary, which he had read with interest, and proceeded briefly to sketch the kind of work that is done by the Association at Nagpur. He was pleased to note that the object of the Association is the religious, moral, intellectual, and physical improvement of its members, and that every Sunday morning meetings for Bible study were held. Mr. Fraser observed that the Association did much in the way of social meetings and promoted concerts from which they were able to raise funds, to meet expenses of the Association. He was also glad to see that the receipts of the Association for the year under review amounted to Rs. 930 and that the closing balance for the year was Rs. 104, which he considered very satisfactory. Referring to the rule regarding the object of the Association, viz., the religious, moral, etc., of its members Mr. Fraser said this rule looked rather selfish, but he was glad to say such was not the aim for the Association also helped and endeavoured to make its influence felt among non-members. Mr. Fraser concluded his address with a word of excellent advice. He said we should not lead selfish lives and that a selfish man is not a Christ-like man. The address concluded amidst deafening cheers and applause.

There has been a considerable diminution in the number of plague deaths in Sitabaldi during the present week, and a large proportion of the inhabitants of the serai and other infected parts have been located in the new segregation camps near the Central Jail in the city. The mortality from plague still shows a high figure, but every effort is being made by those concerned to keep the infection at bay and stamp out the disease as much as possible.

Smallpox at Kamptee still continues in an epidemic form and segregation sheds have been built by the executive in a village called Anjane, a few miles away from the cantonment. The majority of the native schools have been closed, and the open markets too, in the bazars, are forbidden to be held. The general scarcity of water in Nagpur is a question that cannot be easily answered and the kuskus tatties in offices and private bungalows during the hot months will probably have to be given up as every well in the compound is as dry as can be.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Naolajee Rao Gujar to be an Honorary Assistant District Superintendant of Police in Jubbulpore District.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 21st instant. Dr. Harris who arrived here by the Calcutta mail train on Thursday last was met at the railway station by numerous old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Penny, who also left by the same train, were accorded an enthusiastic send-off. They left Bombay by the last English out-going mail.

The following are the plague figures between the 16th and 22nd instant, both dates inclusive:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.	Suspicions.
17th February	8	10	1
18th do	12	11	5
19th do	3	2	5
20th do	2	2	5
21st do	7	7	3
22nd do	1	0	2
	33	32	18

It is noticed from the mortality returns of the Health Officer that the total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 17th February, 1900, was 157 against 121 and 140 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 82. The mortality from plague, fevers, and bowel-complaints amounted to 64, 37 and 14 respectively against 43, 33 and 2 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 70·03 per mille per annum, against 40·4 the mean of the last three years.

The total number of births registered was 70. The ratio of births was 32·08 per mille per annum.

BOMBAY RACES.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 3RD MARCH.

ADDITIONAL RACES.

Substitution Stakes—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs 50. For Arab and C B Horses. Handicap. Distance—7 furlongs.

The New Stakes—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs 50. For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under landed since 1st August 1899. 13-3 to carry 9st 3lbs W. I. Penalties—Winner race value Rs 50 or 5lbs once 5lbs, twice 10lbs, oftener 14lbs. Allowance—Ponies which have not won race value Rs 50 or over 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Entry Rs 10 to close at 10 a.m., on Thursday, 1st March and Rs 5 in addition if not struck out before 12 noon, on Friday, 2nd March, 1900. Terms Programme 9th Extra Meeting apply.

The following Races are declared void:—Pony Hurdle Race, The Malabar Plate, and All Pony Plate.

2ND ENTRIES CLOSED AT 7 P.M. ON TUESDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1900.

Pony Hurdle Race—Distance 1 mile over 5 flights.

(1st Entries 3.)

4 Mr Courage's g a h Cyprus, 12-3

The Mixed Plate—Distance 1 mile.

(1st Entries 8.)

9 Mr S A W's b aus g Truffle, 6 years

The Bagdad Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st Entries 10.)

11 Mr Finch's b a c Admirer, 4 years

Maiden Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st Entries 10.)

11 Mr S A W's ch a h Jehangir, 13 3 1-4
12 Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandjee Nanjee b a h Exchange, 14

Selling Race—Distance 1-2 mile.

(1st Entries 9.)

10 Mr J A Moses g a h Jupiter, 13 1 3-4, Rs 100
11 Mr Littleton's g a h Kazalie, 13 3, Rs 50
12 Mr B's g a g Clown, 13 1 3-4, Rs 700.

Correction:—In the Maiden Plate—Mr Frankland's g ah Patrick 13 3 1-2 read Mr Foulke's g a h Patrick 13 3 1-2.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 10TH MARCH.

FIRST RACE.—The Horse Hurdles. Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses which have not won Hurdle Race value Rs. 1,000. Distance—1 mile over 5 flights.

SECOND RACE.—The March Stakes. Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. Handicap. For all Horses landed since 1st August, 1899, and all Horses which have not won race value Rs. 500. Distance—5 furlongs.

THIRD RACE.—The Worlee Plate. Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. Handicap for maiden Arab Horses. Distance 1—mile.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bandora Stakes. Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. Handicap for Arab and C. B. Ponies. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

FIFTH RACE.—Beginners' Plate. Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies landed since 1st August, 1899, and which have not won race value Rs. 50. 14 hands to carry 9st. 7lbs W. I. Distance—5 furlongs.

SIXTH RACE.—The Chinchpogly Plate. Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. Handicap for Maiden Arab and C B Ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

SEVENTH RACE.—Consolation Stakes. Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arab and C B Ponies 13-3 and under which have not won race value Rs. 50 13-3 to carry 9st.-3lbs. W. I. Distance—1-2 mile.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 27th February, 1900.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE WATER-SUPPLY OF MATUNGA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We shall feel highly obliged by your kindly inserting in your widely circulated paper, the following lines, setting forth the grievances of the Matunga people with regard to water. We trouble you in the confident hope that these lines will attract the kind notice of Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, who has already acquired a reputation for being just and considerate, or that some member of the Corporation will take up our cause.

Owing to the conditions of public health in Bombay, many gentlemen have built bungalows at Matunga with a view to residing in that suburb permanently, but they cannot accomplish their object on account of scarcity of water and want of a proper road at that place, which makes living there not only irksome but positively impossible. Many have sunk wells at great expense, but the water they yield is saltish. The Bombay Municipality has assessed these houses and levied the usual water-tax in respect thereof, but does not see the wisdom of supplying them with such a bare necessity of life as water even for household purposes. They applied to the Municipality and offered to bear a share of the expenses, which the Municipality might incur in laying the requisite pipe, but the water engineer states that so long as a pukka road has not been constructed, the Municipality is unable to lay a 4-inch pipe. The last reply received from this officer is very disappointing. He says, "With reference to your letter of the 12th ultimo, I am instructed by the Municipal Commissioner to inform you that the laying of the proposed main for the supply of your bungalows must be deferred until the Improvement Trust have purchased the land for the new roads, there being at present no suitable route along which a pipe of the required size could be laid. This is putting off the work indefinitely." The Improvement Trust have no doubt formulated a scheme for this district, but there is no knowing when it will be an accomplished fact. The probability is that it will be a generation before it is taken up and worked out fully. We cannot imagine a harder case than this. Without water we cannot live, the Municipality levies its usual taxes and yet, strange to say, does not give us that which it is bound to supply and for which it receives payment from us. Can anything be more unfair than this? Owing to the drought from which we are suffering, the situation has become worse, and we are so to say in the throes of a water-famine.

True, the Municipality has kept one very small water pipe with next to no pressure, on the east of the G. I. P. Railway Station in order to make the inhabitants of Matunga on that side, legally liable for water charges under the Act; but this is law with a vengeance. The pipe in the first place is quite inadequate for our needs and in the second place, it is made to run at very low pressure, with the consequence that we get little or no water. And if the Municipal authorities were to visit the scene some day, they would be startled to see the rows and fights which go on here incessantly for a drop of water. The sight is indeed touching and cannot fail to move the pity of even a hard-hearted person.

We feel that our complaint is well founded, and we trust that the Municipal Commissioner will be plased to take early our prayer into his favourable consideration. The residents of the various health camps started for the convenience of various fugitives from Bombay are supplied with water and other Municipal conveniences without payment, and we regret to find that we who have built houses at considerable cost and are paying all Municipal dues and are even ready and willing to bear a share of any additional cost, should not receive fair treatment at the hands of the Municipal authorities. We hope, some kind Samaritan will come to our rescue and move in the matter. If you, Sir, ventilate our grievance we feel sure that ours will not be a cry in the wilderness but that it will attract the notice of the powers that be—Yours, &c.,

KALLIANJI HANSRAJ,
Property-holder at Matunga.

Matunga, Feb. 24.

A PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Herewith a word or two, on the terms of the proposed armistice, which you allowed me the other day to explain. The aggressive war by the Boers, and the late startling developments suggest the following supplementary terms:—

(1) The fixing of the number and character of the local forces and armaments of the two States, (2) the management of all their foreign relations, (3) regulation of their tariff laws, applying externally, (4) interdiction of the import of foreign arms, soldiers, etc., (5) all measures for preserving internal peace, (6) the task of imposing or changing laws and usages affecting the indigenous and other subject races, coupled with the task of devising, or approving, other indispensable forms of general security and well-being, to be vested in the Suzerain Power, permanently, or as may be deemed expedient.

The rejection of these terms to warrant the resumption of the war on the original basis, which should have come into existence in December, but for the offensive movements of the two Republics. Unless they submit, they should be liable to invasion.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

Baroda, Feb. 24.

PAREL CONVENT CONCERT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me through the medium of your paper, to thank all the ladies and gentlemen, who so kindly helped in the entertainment given in aid of the Parel Convent on the 21st. I am glad to say, it has proved a financial success, and we are able to hand over to the Convent, Rs. 500, after having paid all expenses incurred.—Yours, &c.,

GERTRUDE M. KERSHAW,
Secretary.

Dadur, Feb. 26.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

PROGRAMME OF REGATTA.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 6TH MARCH.

30 Fcoter Class Race—For yachts on the list of the R B Y C not exceeding 30 feet Linear Rating. Y R A time allowances for rating. Yachts built prior to the adoption by the Y R A of the present rating rule for the old 2 1-2 rating class will be admitted to this race. Start at 3 p.m.

Town Cup Cruisers' Handicap Race—For cruising yachts of any rig exceeding 5 tons (Thames Measurement) on the list of the R B Y C or owned by Members of any recognised Yacht Club. Yachts to race in cruising trim with all ordinary cruising fittings on board. Course No. II. Start at 2-45 p.m.

Cruisers, (Class B) Handicap Race—For yachts and boats on the list of the R B Y C (including 'Tomtit' class boats), not exceeding 5 tons (Thames measurement.) Course No. 10. Start at 2 30 p.m.

Tomtit Class Race—For boats of the Tomtit class. Course No. 9. Start at 3-15 p.m.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 8TH MARCH.

Club Race—For all yachts of any rig and size on the list of the R B Y C. Y R A time allowance for rating. Course No. 4. Start at 3 p.m.

Jolly Boats Race—For licensed Karachi and Jolly boats. Course No. 1. Start at 3-30 p.m.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 10TH MARCH.

Challenge Cup Race being third and final race of the series for yachts of any rig and size on the list of the R B Y C. Y R A time allowances for racing. Course No. 17. Start at 2 p.m.

Handicap Race—For yachts of any rig and size owned by Members of any recognised Yacht Club that have raced on one of the previous days of the Regatta and that are not entered for the Challenge Cup race. Course No 3, start at 3 p.m.

'Tomtit' Class Race—For boats of the 'Tomtit' class. Course No. 1. Start at 3-30 p.m.

All entries and a description of the Distinguishing Flag, which must be carried by each yacht or boat throughout the races, must be made with the Honorary Secretary of the Sailing Committee at least 48 hours prior to noon of the day appointed for starting each race. Printed forms of entry may be had on application at the Club Office.

SHIP'S BOATS RACES.

In order to omit the convenience of the Officers and men of the ships of the East Indian Squadron and Bombay Defences, the Regatta races for ship's boats will be postponed from the dates originally arranged and will be held as below:—

Ship's boats handicap (sailing) race (any rig), Tuesday, 13th March.

Ship's boats handicap (sailing) race (service rig), Wednesday, 14th March.

Ship's boats rowing matches, Thursday, 15th March.

THE QUETTA MURDER.

THE remains believed to be those of the murdered timekeeper have been found, not at Sukkur, however, but in the Nari river close to Sibi, into which it was thrown in sacks. The principal accused, the native Permanent Way Inspector, is charged by his informers and his accomplices with having taken an active part in the murder by the strangulation of the victim when seated alongside him on his trolly while passing through No. 6 tunnel, near Panir, on the morning of 18th January, after which the body was conveyed by the same party and placed in an abandoned building a couple miles outside Sibi, from whence it was removed during the night and disposed of as described. The pay clerk is said to be accessory after the fact, and two trollymen have been accepted as Queen's evidence.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON.

Final general memorandum on the cotton crop of the season 1899-1900:—

This memorandum is supplementary of the third memorandum issued on the 30th December 1899. It relates to the late cotton crop in Bengal, Bombay, and Sind, and to the crop as finally reported in Madras, the Nizam's Territory, and Burma. These report do not indicate the existence of any substantial improvement in the conditions of the crop, taken as a whole, as then reported. The area and production are both on a very reduced scale. A reduced area was sown in most places because the conditions were not propitious during the sowing season, but with an ordinarily good season the yield would not have been very much below the average. Unfortunately in most of the great cotton-growing areas—that is, in Bombay, Berar, the Nizam's Territory, the Central Provinces—the season was as bad as any on record, and the results are disastrously bad, the yield being on the whole not quite a third of the average. The export trade has as yet not appreciably declined, owing to the existence of large stocks from the past year. But there has been a great rise in price since the failure of the crop became manifest, and this increase, with the reduction in quantity available, will no doubt have a material effect on the next export season. Meanwhile the higher level of prices has aggravated the troubles which were already affecting the Indian cotton mills from the inability of the China market to carry off the very large quantities of cotton yarn shipped from Bombay during the year.

The exports to foreign countries have been as follows: (in cwt.)—In April to December—

1895	3,332,973
1896	3,304,658
1897	2,511,962
1898	3,557,936
1899	3,455,215

The increase in price will be seen from the following figures, which represent the price of Broach cotton at Bombay, in rupees per candy of 784lbs.—

	1893	1899
September	137	174
October	140	190
November	146	198
December	151	211

The reports from the provinces are summarised below:

In Bengal the season was not quite as good as that which preceded it. The rainfall in September and October was below the average in most places, and none fell thereafter until after the middle of January, when there were some useful showers. The area sown, 73,000 acres, was very slightly larger, than that shown in the preceding year. The crop is estimated to be about 70 per cent of the normal, the figure for last year being 73 per cent, and the yield is calculated to amount to about 8,900 bales against 9,474 bales last year, the average of the five preceding years being 10,216 bales.

In Bombay the area sown with cotton is now stated to be 3,150,000 acres or 39 per cent below last year's area and about 42 per cent below the average of the preceding ten years. Except in few scattered places where good rain fell at sowing time, and cultivators were induced to put an increased area under the crop there is a general decrease due to the scantiness of the early rains and to the entire failure of the later rains. In Sind the decrease is attributed to the deficiency of the water-supply.

Owing to the extremely unfavourable nature of the season the crop has withered in many places, and where it has survived has given a very poor yield. For the Presidency the yield is only 93,800 bales of cleaned cotton, or about 9 per cent of last year's and a little over one-tenth of the average. Apportioning the yield amongst the commercial varieties of cotton, there is about 20 per cent Dholera, 15·3 per cent Broach, 6·7 per cent Khandesh, 26 per cent Kumta, 6·1 per cent saw-ginned Dharwar, 17·8 per cent Sind, and the rest is Barsi.

In Madras sowings were made over 1,231,000 acres, being only about 5 per cent less than the average. In the Deccan districts, were Northerns and Westerns are produced, sowings were much more extensive than usual. In Kistna, where the bulk of Cocanadas is grown, there is a small deficiency in the area own. In the Central and Southern districts, where Salems and Tinnevellies are produced, the areas sown are much below the average.

It is estimated that the yield of Northerns and Westerns will be just about half a crop on the area sown, that of cocanadas being slightly more. Of Salems, the yield is expected to be nearly two-thirds and of Tinnevellies about 60 per cent of the normal. For the Presidency generally the yield is estimated at 54 per cent of the normal, but in the Central and Southern districts picking will continue for a long time, and if rain should fall the yield might be larger.

It is estimated that the yield for the whole Presidency will only amount to 93,300 bales of 400lbs. each.

In the Nizam's Territory the area sown with cotton is 1,292,329 acres, which is 25 per cent less than the area sown last year. The season was extremely bad, and the yield is estimated at only 36,544 bales, the yield of last year having been 115,644 bales. The drought since the middle of September has told so heavily on the crop that the actual yield may be smaller than this estimate.

In Burma the area under cotton is estimated to be 161,235 acres, and the yield of cleaned cotton at 32,909 bales of 400lbs. each.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

A MEETING of the General Committee was held this day in the Committee room of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on Monday week when there were present:—The Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean, K.C.I.E., chairman. The Maharajah Bahadur of Durbunghs, The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur A F M Abdur Rahman, the Honble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee, C.S.I, the Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, CSI, Mr. T. W. Holderness, CSI, H.M. Rustomjee, Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, CIE, Nawab Bahadur Syed Ameer Hossein, CIE, the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur, Mr. A F COX, Hon'ble P Ananda Charlu, CIE, Hon'ble Prince Mahomed Bukhtyar Shah, Joy Gobind Law, CIE, Mr. R. D. Mehta, CIE, and the Hon'ble Mr. D Smeaton, CSI, honorary secretary.

The chairman in his opening remarks spoke of the necessity of having as representative a body as possible to form the Central Executive Committee, and in referring briefly to the list he had to submit, he expressed the belief that the selection of names offered a guarantee that the Fund would be competently administered.

It was moved and unanimously adopted that the following gentlemen form the Executive Committee to administer to the Fund with power to add to their number:—Chairman: The Hon'ble Sir Francis W. Maclean, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bengal. Members: The Hon'ble Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, C.S.I., T. W. Holderness, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Kumar Sir Hurnam Sing, K.C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur, Sir Patrick Playfair, Kt., C.I.E., Mr. G. H. Sutherland (President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce), the Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Spink, the Hon'ble The Maharaja Bahadur of Durbunghs, Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., Rai Hari Ram Goenka Bahadur (President, Marwari Association), Raja Sheo Bux Bagla, the Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slack, Secretary to the Government Bengal, H

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 27.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£101 7-16+1-8
3 per cent. Rentes .....£101 1-4, unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£110 "
3 1-2 " Govt. Securities....£64 1-8 "
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 1-2+1-16
" New York..... 59 7-8+1-8
Exchange on London at Paris .. 25'18 1-2, unchanged.
" New York ..... 4'86 5-8—1-4
Discount, Bank of England at 4 per cent., unchanged.
" Short London Bills 3 3-4 per cent—1-8
" Indian Bank Bills 3 5-8 per cent—1-8

Arrivals.—Cragoswald, Hochheimer, Singapore.

EXCHANGE, GOVERNMENT PAPER, AND STOCK SHARES.—The Markets are all closed on account of the "Maha Shivratri" Hindu holiday.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Bazaar closed.

FREIGHTS AND COALS.—Though the markets were partially opened we hear of nothing doing.

COTTON.—The market is quiet with rates about the same, but little doing. Suttas, since the morning, are quieter. Good Broach closing at Rs. 263. F. G. Bengals for March at Rs. 238.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 15,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 4-32—1-16. Arriva's closed steady.

Mid-uplands in Liverpool—

Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apl.	May-June	June-July.
5'4	5'2	4'63	4'57	4'54
—1-32	—1-64	—1-64	unchanged.	

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	37,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	20,000 "
Do Continent	26,000 "
Mid-uplands.....	9 3-16 unchanged.
Futures month of May	8'81 plus 1
Do do August	8'78 plus 2

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA and Co.'s Liverpool Agents write on the 2nd inst.: Sir,—"Notwithstanding the distinctly unfavourable political news of the week, our market has been strong and shews an advance of about 14 points for near, and 19 for distant months. The statistical position getting strong everyday attracts universal attraction. If imports do not increase shortly there will be a very serious deficit in the Liverpool stocks. It is possible that the price of 4 5 8 for Middling discounts 9 1-2 millions. But who tells us we shall get 8 1-2 mill.? To judge by present figures the crop does not look like 91-2. Tradais in splendid condition; spinners can pay to-day's spot prices, and can yet sell with a good profit. No one will dream than of running short time and also the present spot prices will be maintained. Then, we ask ourselves, why should Aug. Sept. still be 28-64 below the price of Middling on the spot? In our opinion distant months must advance considerably in order to approach spot prices, and every succeeding day shews the truth of this more and more. People begin to examine the possibilities of the New Crop. A colleague of ours remarked that even with a consumption of 10 1-2 millions we should need a crop of 12 1-2 mill. next year. Are we likely to have this? It will cost the farmer more to prepare his crop than formerly. Seed has gone up some 200 per cent. since Sept. last, labour is scarce, and so are mules which were largely purchased by the British Government. In a circular Price McCormic warn people against sales of new crop. However that is looking too far ahead, let us confine ourselves to the discussion of the present crop. We are frankly bulls for distant positions, particularly August-September."

The same friends writing on the 7th inst. add:—"During the past week our market has witnessed violent fluctuations, which have resulted in a gain of 18 to 20 points. The political outlook has improved: money is a little easier: the statistical position becomes stronger and stronger: everything helping to push prices up. But the advance is principally due to the marvellous condition of trade in this country and America. English spinners, particularly of fine counts make immense profits. Their spinning margin is increasing, notwithstanding rise in prices of spot cotton. And we find trade almost everywhere else improving. We certainly witnessed a slight reaction, only natural after the rapid rise, but it was short-lived. The undertone was too strong, and buying orders too great. But let us look at the statistical position. The average of the cotton in sight upto the end of January for the past 16 years is 81·5 per cent. of the total crop. On this basis we should only have a crop of 8,400,000 this year. Should, however, the same quantity come into sight from now on as in the last season, we should have 9 millions. Let us not forget, however, that last season, owing to bad roads in December and January, a larger proportion of cotton than usual had been kept back till the spring. The stocks in Europe, particularly in Liverpool, are very small, and in the U. S. A. they are "not" very great. All our American correspondents assure us that interior towns have much less cotton than last year; in fact they are almost bare, and present receipts cannot last. America can demand her own price for the balance of the crop, and Europe "must" pay it and therein lies the strength of the situation. Aug.—Setp. is still 27·64 below Middling on the spot! and we maintain our good opinion of the distant months, especially Aug.—Sept." Options:—Aug—Sept. 11 1-2 single, 23 double. Nov. Dec. 15 single, 30 double. We append some extracts from our American and Egyptian letters, as being of interest and value. Our American friend remarks:—"It seems as if the long period of dragging markets with almost unchanged prices, which we have had since two months is about coming to an end, caused by the state of the Liverpool market, to which I have frequently adverted. Spinners there are "fearfully" short of cotton, and have to buy now at any price, which in the period of decreasing receipts here, can only be done at higher prices. . . . It will be difficult to buy from now on, as on account of the small stock in the interior, the offerings of cotton are so much restricted. . . . The market is showing undiminished strength in face of the renewed British reverses in South Africa, and it is plain that there will be no further weakness from this source. The shortness of cotton in England is such that a further advance there can be no longer held in check by sentimental reasons, since business seems not to be effected by war, and all spindles are kept running." Our Alexandria letter reviews Egyptians as follows:—"Since our last, heavy fluctuations in the market as much as 1s. per lb. in one day or yet there has been a fair demand for prompt shipments. Prices, however, have been pushed up by speculation. The continual failing of the Nile in the Soudan, causes much anxiety with regard to next crop, and some believe there will be but sufficient water for 3 million cantars, and that of bad quality..... We sold a good quantity of lower type to Bombay in previous seasons. We observe that India has taken more than double the quantity of Egyptian Cotton this year over last year. We think your spinners must have bought some of the higher class grades, as a fair quantity was shipped to Bombay early in the season when low grades did not exist."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownugger	4 11-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	64 1-8
Bar Silver	27 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome arrived from Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this morning.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here day-before yesterday evening.

KOBE, FEB. 27.

The s. s. Ancona arrived here yesterday.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Moravia, from Rangoon to Trieste, left Colombo on the morning of the 25th instant.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th February, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·930
Temperature of the Air	degrees 76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·2
Dew Point	67·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·742
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 82·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·6
General Directions of wind	NW, NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 264

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS

Director, Government Observatory

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A SERIES OF

ARTICLES on THE ARMY and NAVY by the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES DILKE and Captain Sir J. R. COLOMB, with an article on "CONSCRIPTION," by CHARLES LOWE, M. A., is now appearing in

the "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The importance of these contributions, in view of the present crisis, cannot be exaggerated. The third article will appear in the

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" of MARCH, 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHIODETTI—February 19, at Ranikhet, Gertrude, the wife of Trevor Chiodetti, Post Master, Ranikhet, of a son.

FREMLIN—February 23, at Madras, the wife of Ralph W Fremlin, of Baskull, Mysore, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KLYNE—PRAGER—February 24, at St John's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev C H L Wright, M A, Edward M Klyne, M R C, son of Edmund Godfrey Klyne, of Konigsberg, Prussia, to Amy Eliza Graham, daughter of the late S Prager, Esq, Planter, Shevaroy Hills, and great granddaughter of Lieut J R Prager, 15th Dragoons.

DEATHS.

DAVIDSON—February 14, at Dharwar, Frances Dorothy, daughter of Francis Deane and Catherine Davidson.

HOWELL—February 22, at Lahore, after a long illness, Llewellyn James Howell, Major, 15th Bengal Lancers, on his 42nd birthday.

NEWNHAM—January 24, killed in action at Spion Kop, whilst serving with Thorneycroft's Horse, Percival Forbes, Lieutenant, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1900.

THE unconditional surrender of General Cronje with his whole force is so far the most important and also the most dramatic event of the war. Lord Roberts may well expect that the Government and country will be satisfied, seeing that 8,000 of the enemy under one of their best Generals have laid down their arms on the anniversary of Majuba. The Veteran Field Marshal has in a few weeks struck a decisive blow which may hasten the end of the war and in any case will cripple the enemy for the rest of the campaign. The stubborn Cronje is a prisoner in his camp after ten days' continuous fighting against hopeless odds. It is astonishing that any military force and above all that a militia of farmers could have held out for a week under the fire of fifty guns pouring lyddite and other shells from positions of vantage into the bed of the river to which they had been driven by superior numbers. On Tuesday week when Lord Kitchener refused an armistice for the burial of the dead and demanded an unconditional surrender, to which the younger Boers would not consent, the naval guns and the howitzers were moved up and rained shells into the death trap at a range of a thousand yards. The fire continued during the night and became intermittent only on Thursday, either from the fatigue of the British gunners or the temporary failure of ammunition. Fresh supplies coming up the bombardment was resumed. It was only on Tuesday morning, exactly ten days from the Sunday on which Cronje defeated with heavy loss an attempt to storm his laager, that the surrender came. It is not often that military annals have had to record a life and death struggle lasting from a Sunday to the following Tuesday week without stopping even to bury the dead. Lord Roberts' estimate of the strength of the force under Cronje when he was surrounded was 8,000 men. The British force consisted of the Sixth and Seventh Divisions with General French's Cavalry Brigade strengthened with mounted infantry and some companies of infantry, who travelled in waggons to keep up with the horsemen. Taking each division at 11,000 men, and French's enlarged brigade at 6,000, the force at the disposal of Lord Roberts must have numbered about 28,000 men, with fifty guns. Whether Cronje had been able to bring the heavy guns he removed from Magersfontein as far as the fatal loop in the Modder where he was hemmed in, seems doubtful. There has been no mention of the use of Boer artillery on Sunday week when the British troops, advancing over the level ground were compelled to lie down and remain prone all day under the terrific fire—apparently of the Mauser rifle. Had the enemy been possessed of guns, he might have been expected to shell our troops lying down in the open. The same consideration arises when on Tuesday afternoon our guns were advanced within a thousand yards of the Boer position without being subjected to any return fire from the enemy's artillery.

It is however certain that a considerable portion of the thousand waggons which formed part of the impediments were with him when he was surrounded. Several of those containing ammunition were exploded by the British shells. Others were set on fire, and the flames guided the aims of our artillery during the night. It may be expected that a considerable number of the fifteen or twenty thousand draught oxen, with large quantities of stores and ammunition, must have changed hands when the surrender took place yesterday morning. It is worthy of note that the telegram which immediately preceded the announcement of Cronje's surrender mentioned that the investment of Cronje was drawing the Boers from every quarter, and that several thousands were hovering around on Friday. We know, on the authority of Lord Roberts, that a week ago some Boers were captured who had arrived a couple of days before from Ladysmith. It remains to be seen whether these reinforcements, too late to save Cronje, are in sufficient strength to trouble Lord Roberts' communications. From General Buller there is no information as to the operations in the neighbourhood of Ladysmith. His despatch of the 26th, Monday, gives the names of seven officers killed, thirty-four wounded, and one missing in the fighting from 20th to 24th February. There is still no estimate of the casualties to the rank-and-file. Twenty-two of the officers belong to Irish regiments, which shows that General Hart's Brigade must have borne the brunt of the fighting. We may expect in the course of the week, a full list of the casualties incurred in the fighting at and near Paardeberg.

THE Government of India has embodied its views in regard to the proposed amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks in a despatch to the Secretary of State, and the reply may be expected within a week or two. So far as is known, no definite plan has as yet been formulated, and it is not to be expected that the India Office will assume that responsibility. The Financial Minister Mr. Dawkins, in the Viceregal Council, on the 5th January, sketched the outlines of the Government scheme. The concessions to reconcile the three Banks to absorption in a Bank of India are not very seductive. The removal of certain of the present restrictions would allow the State Bank to advance money on the stock of assisted railways and of District Boards. The assisted railways on this side of India are just two, their capital is relatively inconsiderable, and their shares being mostly held for investment are not likely to be tendered for security. The Banks can now lend on the securities of the local Municipalities; the addition of the Local Boards would not be of much importance. The restriction against borrowing in London would be removed. Mr. Dawkins and the Government of India would shrink from allowing the three Presidency Banks to compete against each other in the London market; but they would undertake to control one Bank if it were to prove recklessly speculative. It would be just as easy for the Financial Department to keep an eye on the borrowings of three Banks as of one. The London money market would not be demoralised if the Presidency Banks did compete with one another—which is very doubtful—for innumerable banking institutions in all parts of the world resort to it freely every day in the week. The burdens the proposed Bank is to be asked to bear are not so nebulous as the proposed concessions. It is to take charge of the note circulation and to help the Government in the establishment and maintenance of the gold standard. With regard to remuneration it is to be paid for work done up to the amount of the present circulation; but it is not to share the profits thereon, which are to remain with the Government. As the Natives of the country do not put their faith in currency notes, preferring hard coin, it is not likely that the note circulation will expand in the immediate future. The hope of profit from that source might not be realised. The obligation of maintaining the gold standard at the fixed ratio of £1 to Rs. 15 might prove very onerous. If the Bank is to take the risk it will look for an equivalent in some form. As we have before pointed out the necessity of keeping on hand a supply of gold amounting to many crores, to be prepared for sudden fluctuations, would by so much diminish the earning powers of the Bank. A considerable portion of its capital would be locked up, lying idle in the strong room, when it could be more lucratively employed in the ordinary course of business. The Finance Minister gave no indication of the probable amount of the contemplated increase of capital. All the public are told is that the present shareholders would receive the equivalent to their holdings in shares of the new venture, and would have a preference in subscribing for the shares of the new Bank.

It is suggested that in this way the existing shareholders would control the new Bank and their interests would in nowise suffer. A good deal would depend on the amount of the new capital and the proportion of it that would be taken up in India. But, apart from that consideration, effective control would only be exercised at Calcutta, the head-quarters of the new Bank. The shareholders in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies would have no effective control, and their interests would infallibly be subordinated to those of Calcutta. But there would be also a Board in London, which would in all probability exercise the supreme control, and the interests of all India would in time be subordinated to those of the London market. It is true that in Bombay and Madras there would be Local Boards. But these would be purely advisory; they would have no real control. We quite agree with the *Statist* that "local knowledge, local skill, local acquaintance with the needs, and even the prejudices of the local customers, are much more likely to benefit the trade of India than a management which may, of course, have the benefit of local advice, but is quite independent of local control." That financial authority is of opinion that one great monopolist Bank is much more likely to fall into a groove than three Banks, which may be expected to feel some kind of rivalry, one with the other, while there is "more scope for originality and ability where there are three important institutions than where there is only one." We do not go so far as to subscribe to the opinion that "in this as in other matters the Indian Government prefers its own currency projects to the real interests of India; and as it thinks that one Bank could assist it better than three, it prefers one Bank to the existing three, though it has to admit that the Presidency Banks are excellently managed." The idea of a State Bank did not originate with the Government of India. The suggestion came from influential financiers who gave evidence before the Currency Committee. The suggestion was somewhat hastily caught up by the Secretary of State, who submitted it to the Government of India for consideration. Lord Curzon and his colleagues may be credited with an honest desire to develop the resources and enhance the prosperity of India by the introduction of English capital, and the enlargement of the scope of banking operations. No one will doubt the necessity of strengthening the Presidency Banks and relieving them from restrictions which are obsolete. But why not be satisfied with increasing the capital and enlarging the sphere of usefulness of the present Banks? It is to be noted that every really representative body conversant with the Banking requirements of India, has expressed strong disapproval of the proposed amalgamation. The writer in the *Statist* regards the proposed innovation as impracticable; there are many in India who have held that view from the beginning. It is impracticable for this, as well as for other reasons—it would not pay:—"If the Bank is to help in the construction of railways, to manage the note-circulation without profit, and to relieve the Government of a task it is beginning to find too costly, those who think that the shareholders in the existing Presidency Banks will be sacrificed to some great financial Moloch in London, may make their minds perfectly easy. It is extremely improbable that British capitalists will engage in any such enterprise." That there is ample room for improvement on the present system is abundantly clear, when the approach of the busy season may send the Bank rate up to ten, twelve, or even sixteen per cent., while in London anything above four per cent. is regarded as phenomenal, and denounced as a hindrance to trade.

DURING the past week there has been an addition to the number on relief throughout India of nearly 200,000, the grand total now being dependent upon the State for their existence amounting to 4,252,000. The greatest increase has taken place in the Bombay Presidency, where as each week passes there is only added gloom. In the Konkan spring crops are in good condition, and also where they have been sown and nurtured by means of irrigation. In Gujarat and the Deccan there is nothing but distress among the people, who have neither food or prospects. The land is destitute of fodder for their cattle, which die in large numbers, and the price of grain also shows a tendency to rise in many parts. The situation in Madras is gradually becoming worse, and the necessity for relief works becomes greater. Bengal and the North-Western Provinces continue to foreshadow prosperity; the crops are thriving, and in many parts prices are falling. That part of the latter province bordering on Central India and Rajputana is not flourishing, and distress among the people is here manifest. There has been welcome rain in many parts of the Punjab, and this has afforded relief. Sowing of extra spring crops and ploughings for sugar cane and cotton crops are in progress. At Delhi, the position is one of disaster, as all unirrigated crops have totally failed. Harvesting operations continue to draw labourers off relief works in Saugor and Seoni and also in the districts of the Nerbudda division. Throughout the Central Provinces harvesting of spring crops is in progress, and in Saugor the outturns are very varied but generally fair in the south and poor in the north of the district. The increase on the relief works roll is 9,452, while the total on all forms of relief is nearly one and a-half millions. The position in Berar and Hyderabad remains unchanged except that the condition of cattle is deteriorating. In Coorg harvesting is almost completed, and water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

THE work of taking over the territory under the jurisdiction of the Royal Niger Company by the Imperial Government took place in January, in the presence of Colonel Lugard, the High Commissioner, and the event was marked by a great military display. The transfer of the Niger Company's Constabulary, part of which will be absorbed by the West African Frontier Force and part by the Niger Coast Protectorate is being rapidly proceeded with, and a busy time awaits all the new arrivals in taking over stores, plants, stations, &c., from the Company and in organising the various departments of the new Administration. The Company's work as a trading concern will be carried on as heretofore. For administrative purposes the new territories will be divided into districts with residents. Borgu will be under a military governor, probably Lieutenant Colonel Kemball, R. A., Second-in-Command, West African Frontier Force. The force will in all probability lend active assistance to the Southern Protectorate in the regions of the Cross River. This will help to a due definition of the boundaries of the two protectorates eastward of Idah, on the Niger, which is the northern limit of the Southern Protectorate. West of this point another party will proceed to settle the boundary west of the Niger. Moves will probably be made from the Niger to Benue, eastward and northward respectively, with the double object of opening out the country and finding stations in the healthier highlands away from the unhealthy river. The parties so operating will in all cases be strong enough to overcome any resistance that may be offered by the Fulah chiefs, who are inveterate slave raiders. With an officer of such wide and varied African experience as General Lugard at the head of affairs it may be confidently expected that the development of the new protectorate will proceed on sound lines.

IN Bombay the type of plague has been for some time past very severe and very difficult of recognition. Cases diagnosed as pneumonic have little or none of the indications of ordinary plague. Measles is very prevalent, but small-pox is decreasing, due partly no doubt to the extensive vaccination carried out by the Health Department. The Presidency plague returns for the week ending February 16, show an increase of 26 cases and 39 deaths, Bombay City returning 24 more cases and 37 more deaths. Thana, Nasik, Satara, Kathiawar and Cutch sending in heavier returns. On the other hand marked decreases were returned by Sholapur, Dharwar and Kolhapur. Two new cases are shown as having occurred among Europeans in Bombay City. In the week reported upon the number of infected villages had fallen from 104 to 93.

THERE has been a tremendous rainfall lately in Baluchistan generally, with fresh snow on the mountain ranges.

THE Government of India has approved of the force from the Swat Movable Column at Khar moving over the Morab Pass and thence back to Khar by the Shahkot Pass. It has been decided to metal the road from Peshawur to Aimal at a cost of about half a lakh.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd February 1900, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1899 of 153,415 maunds and Rs. 36,851 in the earnings.

A CALCUTTA paper states that her Excellency Lady Curzon has been in far from robust health lately and has been troubled with slight attacks of fever, a remnant of the malarious attack which more or less prostrated her last year. Her Excellency will visit Darjeeling on the return journey from the Assam tour.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a Karachi paper:—"This goes to inform you of the gratifying news that Dr. Falloon has volunteered for the Transvaal as well as Mr. Cowasjee. Mr. H. J. Kothare has now changed his mind about proceeding to the front. Mr. J. Svamyur has, in the event of a Russian invasion, volunteered to fight against the latter." We think he is wise and will run less risk of punctures.

THOUGH, as we have lately seen, the War Office is somewhat dilatory in its methods, it is encouraging to know that it does the right thing in the end. It has just despatched a handsome silver medal to Sergeant Bell, of Hungerford, in Berkshire, for his services in Canada a third of a century ago. Unfortunately, Sergeant Bell has not survived to reap his reward, for he has been dead for some months. Still, the War Office is alive.

AT the last meeting of the Glasgow Town Council, Bailie Alexander, chairman of the special committee appointed seven years ago to arrange for a municipal telephone service, moved the approval of the committee's recommendation that the license as now adjusted by the Postmaster-General be accepted, and that it be remitted to the committee to prepare a scheme with estimates for carrying it into effect. The yearly charges for a complete service have been fixed at a maximum of £10 and a minimum of £4; and alternately, for telephonic communication only a maximum of £4 and a minimum of 30s., with a maximum of 1d. and a minimum of 1-4d. per message from a subscriber and a maximum of 2d. and a minimum of 1-2d. per message from a call office. The license runs from now till the end of 1913. Bailie Alexander said the corporation wanted to make the maximum £7, but by request of the Postmaster-General they raised it to £10. The motion was unanimously adopted. Councillor Forsyth, chairman of a special committee on the municipalisation of the liquor traffic, moved approval of a recommendation in favour of taking over the Cattle Market Hotel at the expiry of the present lease at Whit Sunday next year, and carrying it on under municipal license. The recommendation was rejected by thirty four votes to seven. Councillor Stewart gave notice for the next meeting of a motion in favour of the establishment of municipal coal depots throughout Glasgow.

PEOPLE who during the last few months have been urging that the Native Army should be employed in South Africa, writes the Allahabad paper, have managed to overlook one great obstacle to the proposal—namely that the Indian forces are not armed for such a campaign. To send Native Infantry or Cavalry into the field with their worn out Martinis against the Mausers of the Boers would be putting them at a quite unjustifiable disadvantage: while to supply them with new weapons, with the use of which they would be unacquainted till they came under fire, would be equally undesirable. For the past year, and long before the Transvaal war came into prospect, the rearmament of the Native Army, as the public knows, was under active consideration at headquarters. The question had in truth become urgent, without any stimulus from the spectacle of a campaign in progress and its lessons of the terrific effectiveness of rifle fire from modern small bores and smokeless powder. Had the matter come up for decision, say a couple of years ago, it might conceivably have been settled by the issue of new Martinis to the Native Army, but Colenso and Magersfontein have put any such idea out of the question. Within the last few days it has been finally settled that the Native Army is to be re-equipped with the ·303 magazine rifle: and the decision is one which will be pronounced in every respect commendable.

LORD GORMANSTON'S paralytic seizure in Hubart the other day will (the "Daily Graphic" observes) cause sincere regret to his many friends at home and in the West Indies. The climate of British Guiana, where he served as Governor from 1887 to 1893, broke down his health a good deal, and when he got worse at Georgetown the Colonial Office authorities considerately offered him Tasmania, where he braced up wonderfully, as was shown by his appearance when he came home for a short holiday a few months back. Lord Gormanston, who is now sixty-three years of age, began his working life in the army, and served with some distinction through the Indian Mutiny campaign.

IN order to guard against further possible trouble from the Was who attacked the officers with the Anglo-Chinese Frontier Commission, one company of Military Police with a mountain gun have been sent to Hapong beyond the Kunlon Ferry, where the reserve camp of the Commission is situated. Mr. Scott and General Liu are quietly proceeding with work of demarcation southwards. It is understood that the exploring party under Mr. Hertz and Captain Taylor in the region between the Nmaika and Salween rivers have returned to Nsentaru without further molestation from the Chinese. That village is on the Nmaika, thirty miles north-east of Myitkyina. There were 75 Military Police in reserve at Nsentaru; but it was not necessary to call them up. The place where the attack took place was some twenty miles east of the reserve camp. The explantation of the conduct of the local Chinese probably is that they believed an attempt was about to be made to check smuggling, which is very common in that quarter.

A PROPHET, indeed, has no honour in his own country. I was in the Lake District last summer (says a writer in "M. A. P."), and being in want of a book, I went to the lending library in a certain little town very near Brantwood. The attendant was a lady, and I asked her if any of Ruskin's works were on the shelves. "Yes," she replied, "there were some, but they were not often asked for." Having obtained the book I desired, I asked her what she thought of the great critic and teacher. Her ideas of Ruskin's personality were very vague, however, and she excused her ignorance on the ground that the people about there did not seem to trouble much about him. As for herself she only knew him as "the old gentleman who only had a clean collar once a week!"

IN the House of Lords, Lord Durham asked the Lord Chancellor whether his attention had been called to the utterances of Mr. Justice Grantham on the bench in reference to a recent sermon preached by the Dean of Durham. In the course of a long reply the Lord Chancellor observed that, having been afforded an opportunity of reading the sermon, he, speaking with the calmness of one who had not been obliged to listen to it, felt bound to say that to his mind a more offensive or a more mischievous oration had seldom been delivered from the pulpit. The learned judge, who was perfectly independent, had excercised his right as an Englishman to protest against what he thought was a great outrage. He quite agreed with the learned judge that it was a great outrage to preach such a sermon in a church. Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P., handed in to the House of Commons a motion for an Address to the Queen praying her Majesty to express her disapproval of certain recent extra-judicial utterances made from the Bench by Mr. Justice Grantham.

IN his monthly diary in the "Nineteenth Century," Sir Wemyss Reid tells an amusing story illustrative of the methods of the War Department. He recalls the fact that some years ago a Parliamentary Committee was charged with the duty of inquiring into the question of the pay of the clerks in Pall Mall. "It was explained to this Committee by certain great functionaries that it was absolutely necessary to give salaries on an unusually liberal scale to some of the clerks in consideration of the fact that they had to be entrusted with grave secrets affecting the national safety. The Committee resolved one day to pay a surprise visit to the War Office. When they got there they found that many of these highly paid Brahmins of the Civil Service were not at their posts. They found, further, that a second-class clerk, of no standing in the office was in possession of the secret cipher used by the army chiefs, and that he had also in his desk the most important of all the secret documents regarding the plans of Continental Powers that had been secured by the Department!"

GUERNSEY has been having a bijou General Election to decide, among other things, whether English money shall be introduced into the island. Now we find the Jersey Parliament discussing whether the English language shall be introduced optionally into its debates alongside of the official French. One member introduced it on his own account during the argument, but was fallen upon by the President and the House, and ruled out of order. We do not imagine there is any Kruger taking his stand in favour of the Channel Islands *taal*, which fondly supposes itself to be French, for Krugerish reasons; nor that this language question is simply an excuse for Donnybrook, as in Bohemia. It must be just a contest between fine old crusted tradition and modern convenience. But we are quite likely to have the "Libre Parole" quoting this to show how the British Empire is getting ashamed of being British. If an emissary of civilization is sent to make Jersey French, however, the loyal Channel Islanders will rather surprise him.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SURRENDER OF CRONJE AND HIS WHOLE FORCE.

LORD ROBERTS' DESPATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, FEB. 27, 10-30 A.M.

Lord Roberts telegraphs to the War Office on Tuesday :—

"Cronje and his whole force capitulated unconditionally at daylight this morning.

"He is now a prisoner in my Camp.

"I hope the Government will consider this event satisfactory, occurring as it does on the anniversary of Majuba."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF CRONJE AND ALL HIS FORCE.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

It is officially announced that Cronje has surrendered with his whole force unconditionally.

Lord Roberts telegraphing from Paardeberg on the 27th, says: "Cronje and all his force capitulated unconditionally at daylight. He is now my prisoner in my camp.

"The strength of his force will be communicated later.

"I hope that her Majesty's Government will consider the event satisfactory, occurring as it does on the anniversary of Majuba."

[The strength of the force is not yet stated; but it will be remembered that Cronje had ten thousand men with him when he commenced his retreat from Magersfontein. He had a thousand waggons and re-inforcements attempted to reach him but were driven away. What his losses were we have not been informed beyond the fact that he admitted losing 800 on Monday week.]

THE QUEEN TELEGRAPHS CONGRATULATIONS TO LORD ROBERTS.

GENERAL REJOICING.

Her Majesty the Queen received the news of Cronje's capitulation with great joy. Her Majesty cabled her congratulations to Lord Roberts.

Telegrams from all parts of the country testify to the general rejoicing.

The wounded at Paardeberg on the 19th instant include Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Lindsell, of the Gloucestershires, and Lieutenant C. D. M. Harrington of the Derbyshires.

THE BOER RALLYING ROUND CRONJE.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The "Times" says that the investment of Cronje by the British is drawing the Boers from every quarter.

Some thousands on Friday were hovering about Paardeberg.

OUR NEW FIELD GUNS.

Vicker's mechanism is being applied to all our new field guns now under manufacture.

FURTHER CASUALTIES IN GENERAL BULLER'S FORCE.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

General Buller reports that his casualties from the 20th to the 24th in officers were seven killed, 34 wounded and one missing.

The following are the names :—

KILLED.

Colonel Thackeray, Inniskillings.
Major Sanders do.
Lieut. Stuart do.
Major Sitwell, Dublins.
Captain Maitland, Gordons.
Colonel Thorold, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. Stebbing do.

WOUNDED.

Captain Upperton, South Lancashires.
Lieut. Marsh do.
Lieut. Wyndham, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut. Kelly do.
Lieut. Maclachlan do.
Lieut. Dumaresq, Rifle Brigade.
Captain Packman, East Surreys.
Lieut. Hinton do.
Lieut. Beason do.
Lieut. Whinfield, West Surreys.
Lieut. Macnamara do.
Major Davidson, Inniskillings.
Captain Foot do.
Lieut. Evans do.
Lieut. Crawford do.
Lieut. Ridings do.
Lieut. Pott do.
Lieut. Davenish do.
Lieut. Conry, Connaughts.
Lieut. Harling do.
Lieut. Hutchinson do.
Lieut. Wise do.
Lieut. Lambert do.
Lieut. Wratislaw do.
Captain Woulfe-Flanagan.
Lieut. Hill, Dublins.
Lieut. Brodhurst-Hill, Dublins.
Lieut. Lane do.
Lieut. Dennis do.
Lieut. Turkington, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. Norman, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. Kirke do.
Quartermaster Stone, Rifle Brigade.
Major Hay, Imperial Light Infantry.

MISSING.

Lieut. Best, Inniskillings.

FURTHER CASUALTIES AT PAARDEBERG.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Angell, Welsh Regiment.

MISSING.

Lieut. Metge, Welsh Regiment.

Colonel Thomas Martin Gerard Thackeray, of the Inniskilling Fusiliers, killed in the advance towards Ladysmith, joined the service as Ensign in November, 1868, was promoted Lieutenant in 1871, Captain in 1881, attained his Majority in 1889, and was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1897.

Colonel Charles Cecil Hayford Thorold, reported by General Buller as among the killed, was gazetted Lieutenant in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in June, 1874, was promoted Captain in 1882, Major in 1890, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1896.

Major Francis Alexander Sanders, of the Inniskillings, killed, joined his regiment in February, 1878, was promoted Lieutenant in the same year, Captain in 1885, and Major in 1897.

Major Claude George Henry Sitwell, D. S. O., was gazetted Second-Lieutenant in September, 1878, and was promoted Lieutenant in 1881. He was made Captain in 1889, and Major in June 1898. He served in the Afghan War of 1879-80 with the Kurrum Division, and took part in the Zaimusht Expedition. During the Egyptian War of 1882 he served with the 1st Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, and was present at the occupation of Kafr Dowar and the surrender of Damietta. He received the medal and Khedive's Star. Next he took part in the operations in East Africa from 1895 to 1898, commanding the expeditions against the Kitosh, Kabros and Kikelwa tribes. From 1895 to 1896 he was present with the Nandi Expedition, during which he was mentioned in despatches. He commanded the operations against Mwanga in Uganda in 1897-98, and took part in the engagement near Katonga River. He was mentioned in despatches, was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel, and given the D. S. O. and medal with clasp for his services.

Lieutenant Walter Ochiltree Stuart, of the Inniskillings, killed, was promoted to his present rank in 1898.

Lieutenant Frederic Anderson Stebbing, killed in the advance towards Ladysmith, joined his regiment, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in 1896, and attained his present rank in 1898.

Major Charles John Lloyd Davidson, wounded, joined the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in August, 1879, was promoted Captain in 1888, and Major in 1898. He had passed the Staff College.

Captain Stuart Cairns Maitland, of the Gordon Highlanders, killed in the advance towards Ladysmith, joined his regiment as Second-Lieutenant in May, 1893, was promoted Lieutenant in August, 1896, and Captain in October, 1899. This was his experience of actual warfare.

Captain Frederick Lord Aldersey Packman, wounded, was gazetted Lieutenant in the East Surrey Regiment in May, 1880, and attained his present rank in 1896.

Captain Stuart Upperton, of the South Lancashire Regiment, wounded, joined the Army in 1887, and attained his Captaincy in 1894.

Captain Richard Mildmay Foot, wounded, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, attained his present rank in June, 1891. He was on special service in South Africa, and took part in the operations in Zululand in 1888.

Captain Richard John Woulfe Flanagan, of the West Kent Regiment (not of the Cannaught Rangers) who is among the wounded, attained his present rank in 1899. He had no previous war service.

CRONJE'S POSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

An "Indian Daily News" special telegram, dated London, February 26, says :—Despite the heavy and incessant bombardment, Cronje is holding out with stubborn pluck. His provisions are plentiful. He is practically confined in a ditch two miles long, 150 feet wide and 50 deep, and sheltered by banks and numerous nullahs running at right angles. It is almost impossible, therefore, to take the position by assault so long as his ammunition lasts. The Boer rifle is as keen and accurate as ever.

In the assault of the 18th instant., the Cornwall Light Infantry had 96 casualties.

Special cablegrams received here state that it is officially announced that Cronje has unconditionally surrendered.

ARRIVAL OF A TRANSPORT.

The transport Ujina, detailed to convey the second section of Lumsden's Horse, is expected here to-day. The section will embark next Tuesday.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART'S VALEDICTION TO LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

A General Order is published, in which Sir William Lockhart regrets his illness prevented his attending to bid farewell to Lumsden's Horse yesterday, and refers to the satisfactory report given him by the General Officer commanding the Presidency District of the results of his inspection and to the soldierly spirit displayed by Colonel Lumsden and his men, to whom he bids farewell. He is confident that they will maintain the honour of their Queen and country and emulate the deeds of their brother-soldiers from Home and the Colonies.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN G. STANLEY-WALKER.

Captain G. Stanley-Walker, R. A. M., who went to South Africa in medical charge of the 2nd Gordons, died at Ladysmith, of enteric fever, on the 23rd instant.

DEPARTURE OF LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

ENTHUSIASTIC SEND-OFF.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

The following is a further report of the Viceroy's speech :—

Colonel Lumsden, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Lumsden's Light Horse,—In bidding you good-bye this afternoon, I feel that I may claim to speak for others besides myself. I do not appear here merely as Honorary Colonel of your Corps—proud as I am to fill that position—nor am I merely the spokesman of the citizens of Calcutta, European and Native, among whom you have spent the past few weeks, and who desire to wish you all success in your patriotic enterprise, I feel that I am more than that, that I may consider myself the mouthpiece of public opinion throughout India, which has watched the formation of this corps with an admiration which has contributed to its equipment and comfort with no illiberal hand, and which now sends you forth with almost parental interest in your fortunes. At a time when the stress of a common anxiety has revealed to the British Empire its almost unsuspected unity, its illimitable resources in loyalty and men, it would have been disappointing to all of us if India had lagged behind. India, which even if it is only peopled by a small minority of our own race, is yet the noblest field of British activity, energy and devotion that the world can show. (Cheers.) Already the British regiments that we have sent from this country have helped to save Natal. (Renewed cheers.) Many a brave native follower has borne his part in the struggle, but as soon as the electric call for volunteer help to the Motherland ran round, India responded to the summons. She has given us from the small civil population of British birth 250 gallant men whom I am now addressing, and she would have given us as many more as Government would have been prepared to accept. I doubt not that had we been willing to enrol 1,000 instead of 250, they would have been forthcoming, and that had not one thousand but many thousand volunteers been called for from among the native races, who vie with us in fervent loyalty to the same Sovereign, they would have sprung joyfully to arms from Hindoo or Mussulman Chiefs of ancient lineage and great possessions to the martial Sikh or fighting Pathan. (Loud cheers.) You, however, are 250 who have been the chosen first body of Volunteers from India that has ever had a chance of fighting for the Queen outside their shores. You, Colonel Lumsden, to whose patriotic initiative this corps owes its being and from whom it most befittingly takes its name, is the officer who is privileged to command this pioneer body of Indian soldiers of the Empire. Officers and men, you carry a great responsibility with you. For it will fall to you in the face of great danger, perhaps, even in face of death, to sustain the honour of the country that is now sending you forth and the race from which you are sprung, but you will have this consolation: you are engaged on a glorious, as I believe, righteous mission, not to aggrandize the Empire, not merely to repel unscrupulous invasion of the Queen's territories, but to plant liberty, justice and equal rights upon the soil of South Africa, henceforward to be united under the British and no other flag. (Loud cheers.) You go out at a dramatic moment in the contest when owing to the skilful generalship of an old Indian soldier, the Commander-in-Chief—(cheers)—and to the indomitable gallantry of our men, the tide of fortune, which has too long run against us, seems at last to have turned in our favour. May it carry you on its forward crest to Pretoria itself. (Cheers). All India applauds your bravery in going, and will watch your deeds in the battlefield and on the march. We wish you God-speed in your undertaking, and may Providence in his mercy protect you through the perils and vicissitudes of your first contact with the dread realities of war, and bring you safely back again to this country and to your homes. Colonel Lumsden and men, on behalf of your fellow-countrymen and your fellow-subjects throughout India, I bid you farewell. (Loud and continued cheers.)

LETTER FROM AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

The son of a District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, who after failing for Sandhurst a year or two ago, and starting in Australia as a farmer "checked up" his farm for what it would fetch when war was proclaimed, and enlisted in the Queensland Mounted Infantry which was the first to be sent out from Australia, sends an account of his first brush with the enemy. It took place at Douglas across the Modder, the whole force engaged being under Colonel Pilcher, and the behaviour of the Queensland Mounted Infantry was highly eulogised by that commander :—

I have had my first fight; it was glorious. I received my baptism of fire on New Year's Day. We were told to take a kopje from the top of which the enemy were firing at us. We were a position of A Company, the others with B Company, the Canadians, and Artillery had all moved off in different directions. We had to cross an open piece of flat country before we could reach the foot of the kopje from behind which the enemy poured in a pretty brisk fire. I quite expected to be in a horrid funk when the bullets began dropping all about us, but strange to say, I never felt the least fear or flurry. I felt just a pleasant anticipation of something exciting to come, the sort of feeling I used to have when out shooting in India. We rushed across the open and scrambled up the kopje, when we reached the top and closed with the Boers. It was an exciting work then while it lasted, but it was not for long. The Boers broke and rushed down the hill and all was over. The others no doubt accounted for the runaway Boers, we killed 12, wounded 37 and took 42 prisoners. On our side we lost our Lieutenant and two private killed and one private wounded. The dust is awful, our food is full of sand, and you eat mouthfuls of grit, all the same it is a glorious life.

THE BOER ARMAMENT.

"HEAVY GUNS AND FIELD-PIECES."

The following account of the Boer armaments coming from Durban through Dalziel's Agency must be taken with a grain of salt. The story of guns weighing 120 tons and firing shells into Ladysmith requiring a charge of 904 lbs. of powder is very difficult to swallow :—

The expenditure of the Transvaal Government for artillery during the past four years is shown with startling bluntness in a document that has been brought here from Pretoria and which was issued some time before the opening of the war, for the private information of the members of the Volksraad.

The information contained in this pamphlet would have been of inestimable value to the British Government had it been made public six months earlier. There has been little attempt at concealment on the part of the Boers; the purchases of modern artillery and small arms, and the general improvement of their army, have been carried on openly and without attempt at concealment.

In 1894 the Boers gave their first order for a quantity of heavy guns, and then they expended £100,000 with Krupp, of Germany, and about £100,000 with an Austrian firm for small arms. The Krupp guns were delivered in 1895, and included two of what was then the largest pattern for a gun in the world. These guns are 48 feet in length, weigh 120 tons, throw a shell weighing 2,300lbs., and require 904lbs. of power for each discharge. One of these enormous weapons has been dragged to the hills overlooking Ladysmith, the labour necessary to accomplish this feat having been prodigious. The other is on the fortifications defending Pretoria, where it awaits the approch of the British in their coming attack on the capital. Both are amply provided with ammunition, which, in addition to the great steel and iron shells, consists of shrapnel, holding 3,000 balls weighing three-and-a-half ounces each. Its bore is 16.38 inches, and all these attributes have enabled this gun to make Ladysmith a most uncomfortable spot during the past several weeks.

In 1895 another £100,000 was expended with Krupp, and a number of field guns of long range were obtained, as were also several mountain and bush guns, these being especially adapted to the hilly country and the hot climate of the Transvaal.

But it was in 1896 that the Boers contracted for the guns that have thus far in the war done them the most effective service. It was at this time they made their first purchase of six cannon manufactured at Creusot, and so satisfied were the Boer officers with them that eighteen have been added to the Transvaal armaments since that date. One of the many effective features of this gun is the clever arrangement of springs and brakes that lessens the recoil materially, and brings the gun back to its former position within two seconds after being discharged. This gives greater velocity to the projectile, and increases the range. The velocity is over 1,800 feet at the muzzle and the carrying distance is a trifle under five miles, this remarkable result being obtained from a charge of less than two pounds of powder, and from a gun weighing only 3,400 pounds. Eight shots may be fired each minute without heating the metal, and every gun goes into action provided with 144 rounds of ammunition. There is a sufficient quantity of ammunition for these particular guns to keep them in active service for the next two years.

During 1897-1899 and a portion of 1899, the Boers continued to strengthen their artillery arm, and also to fortify many of the hills along the frontier. In this period they bought 48 rapidfire Schneider-Canet 14 1-2 pounders, that throw a shrapnel containing 234 bullets, and are fired 200 times per minute with a range of three and a half miles. Five batteries of eight rapid-fire Maxims each are being used against Mafeking and Ladysmith. The Boers also provided themselves with four batteries of 12lb. quick-firing Vickers Maxim guns with a range extending up to 5,000 yards. They have also four guns with a range of 12,000 yards. Two of these are said to be mounted on the hills at either side of the narrow pass that leads from Natal into the Transvaal, another is overlooking Ladysmith, and the fourth protects Pretoria.

In all the Boers have between 220 and 230 heavy guns and field-pieces, every individual gun being of the latest design and with the latest improvements, and the entire number superior in nearly every way to those possessed by the British—Dalziel.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FAMINE FUND.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Mansion House Famine Fund has now reached £100,600.

THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Lady Dufferin Fund here to-day, H. E. the Viceroy said that since purdah-nashin ladies have failed to come to hospitals an attempt would now be made to reach them by sending out nurses and qualified lady-assistants to patients' homes.

A WEDDING AT POONA.

POONA, FEB. 27.

A pretty little wedding was held in St. Andrew's Church this afternoon of Mr. R. A. L. Moore, I. C. S., Collector of Thana, and eldest son of Colonel J. L. Moore, with Miss Cargill, sister of Mrs. Wilkie Brown. The church was prettily decorated. The bridegroom attended by his best man, Major Lloyd Jones, arrived some time before the ceremony. Shortly after the bride drove up, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Brown. The choir was accompanied by a string band of the Royal Scots. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Gray of the Free Church of Scotland, Bombay, and the Rev. Mr. Mathews, Presbyterian Chaplain in Poona. After the registry the whole party drove to the residence of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie, where a reception was held.

ACTING under instructions of a number of Tea Companies and others interested in tea cultivation in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet Messrs. Sanderson, Adkin, and Lee have prepared a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that steps may be taken for the improvement of the port of Chittagong in such a manner as will permit of large ocean steamers entering the port at all seasons and times of tide, so as to permit of their making that regular the port of call for loading.

THE RUSSIAN "CRUISER" AT BUNDER ABBAS.

ONLY A GUNBOAT.

A PLOT THAT FAILED.

THE s. s. Waddon, which belongs to Messrs. Holder Middleton and Co. of London, arrived at Bombay from the Persian Gulf, on Saturday. Captain Gove, the skipper of the Waddon, confirms the information of the presence of a Russian war vessel at Bunder Abbas, but describes her as a gunboat, not a cruiser. The Waddon took coal to the Russian gunboat and the Captain visited her. He says that her presence in the Persian Gulf is not a new fact, as she has been there for some months. During her stay there however, her Majesty's Cruiser Pomone was lying close by the Russian, and the gunboat Pigeon was also at Bunder Abbas. The Pigeon, however, left for Jask, the next port on the Gulf, on the 16th February.

We learn from another source that the Russian authorities ordered from Messrs. Graham and Co., of Bombay, 300 tons of coal, and the captain of the Waddon, which was bound for Bombay, with a cargo of coal consigned to the firm, was ordered at Port Said to sail for the Persian Gulf, for the purpose of refilling the bunkers of the Russian gunboat then lying off Bunder Abbas. It is clear that the British authorities knew of this transaction, for there was a delay of twelve hours in the departure of the Waddon from Aden. On arrival at Bunder Abbas she was not allowed by the Persian Government to land her coals on the wharf, and her cargo was transhipped to the Russian gunboat direct. A small quantity sufficed to fill her bunkers, and the remainder, with the exception of about ten tons, was stowed on deck, filling it up from stem to stern.

The gunboat is only a small vessel, as after receiving this large quantity of coal, she drew but eleven and a half feet of water, a foot and a half more than it should however. It is stated that the coal will cost the Russian Government a thousand pounds.

The rumour that a Russian cruiser is on her way to Persian waters is misleading. Some days ago, a large Russian warship was seen steaming down the Red Sea, and her destination was stated to be a Gulf port, but her draught was much too great to permit of it, and her destination was necessarily changed. She is now believed to be on her way to the China Seas.

The large cruiser, as she appeared at first sight, however, diminishes in size. She is none other than the little gunboat Giljak, a smaller vessel than the Persian gunboat Persepolis—twenty-four feet shorter than the Plassy or Assaye. The Giljak is a steel built gunboat of 206 feet in length with 36ft. 7in. beam and a displacement of 963 tons. She has engines of a thousand horse-power and is capable of steaming at twelve knots per hour. She is furnished with two sets of high expansion engines and six water-tube boilers. She was built at St. Petersburg in 1896.

The cruiser which is now steaming towards China is believed to be either the Admiral Korniloff, which came to Bombay with the Czarewitch when he visited India or the Admiral Nakhimoff.

A FAIRY DANCE.

THE dance, held on Monday evening, at the Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, was a brilliant success. After many years' experience, writes a correspondent, I may safely say it was the best entertainment of this season and of many past seasons. The pretty grounds were a blaze of light and one realized what Fairyland might be as one alighted at the wicket gate and entered on the dazzling scene. Carpets down everywhere, so no pretty dresses or shoes needed to mourn the day after. The hostesses received us graciously in the Badminton Court, transformed for the night into a veritable Palace of Aladdin. H. E. the Governor and Lady Northcote arrived at ten o'clock, and dancing commenced immediately. The most recherche supper was served at 11-30 p.m., in the gardens, in a shamiana, the decoration of which was entirely white, the flowers on the principal table being white also, whilst all the small tables grouped round had large bowls of red poinsettia and maidenhair fern. The effect was lovely. Dancing was kept up with great spirit to the small hours and the floor was A 1; a little too slippery for some perhaps, for I witnessed one fall. This, I am glad to say, had no fatal termination. The frocks were smart, and some of them fresh, and a lady in a shade of pink especially attracted notice, and another in white satin and black lace was also much admired. The police arrangements were most excellent. No delays, each carriage coming up to the exit within a few minutes of being called.

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 2,831 as against 2,701 during the previous week. Of the total number 768 died from plague and 263 from small-pox, an increase of 127 in the former and 35 in the latter. The total number of deaths of the corresponding week in the previous year was 2,249 and that of plague recorded was 945.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF WORKS.

DURING the week ending the 17th instant there was a rise varying from 2 1-2 tolas to 1 1-4lbs. per rupee in the prices of the staple food-grains in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Sholapur, Satara and Ratnagiri; the prices fell in other districts except Surat, Khandesh and Kanara, where they were stationary.

The statement showing the progress of relief measures during the week ending the 17th instant is appended. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	748,682	806,356
Despendants	227,911	224,621
Gratuitously relieved in villages and poor-houses	60,128	72,183

The following relief works were started during the week under report :—Ahmedabad—Excavating the Tank at Limbia, Excavating the Bhakharia Tank, Excavating the Tank at Tagdi.

Kaira.—Daski-Vansol Tank excavation.

Ahmednagar.—Metal-breaking on the Nevasa Shevgaon Road.

Khandesh.—Metal-breaking on the Dharangaon-Erandol Road.

Nasik.—Collecting mental for the Khandesh-Hyderabad Frontier Road, The following works have been added to the programme of relief works :—

Sholapur.—Wadshivana Irrigation Tank.

Dharwar.—Kardikop Tank.

Ahmednagar.—Metal-breaking for the Khospuri-Ismalpur and Shendi-Vambori Roads. The opening of the Sangogi Tank in the BijapurDistrict as a relief work has been authorised, and it has been directed that arrangements should be made for drafting labourers engaged on less suitable work in the Sholapur District to that tank as soon as practicable. Test works have been ordered to be started to gauge the distress in the Ratnagiri District, and an allotment of Rs. 4,000 has been sanctioned for the purpose. Officers in charge of relief works have been authorized to employ agricultural cattle and carts to carry for the longer distances the metal and muram prepared by famine labour, if the owners are willing to do the work at the rates payable in normal times.

The following allotments have been sanctioned :—Rs. 22,000 for sinking by famine labour trial shafts for irrigation wells in the Ahmednagar District. Rs. 5,000 for improvement of the water-supply in the Ahmednagar District. Rs. 1,000 for gratuitous relief in the Thana District. Rs. 750 for kitchens attached to relief works in the Thana District. Rs. 270 (monthly) for payment of additional remuneration to the Patils and Village Accountants of the Shevgaon Taluka in the Ahmednagar District whose emoluments and private means are not sufficient for their support. Rs. 3,000 for supply of oil-cake to supplement the grass rations of the cattle maintained in camps in the Ahmedabad District.

The opening of the closed forests of the Dharwar District for the free cutting of grass has been authorised.

A REPORT reaches that early yesterday morning, whilst the Up Ahmedabad mail was running between Dungri and Bulsar it was pelted with stones, with the result that a second class passenger, the driver and the guard in charge of the train narrowly escaped injuries. A private of the 17th Bombay Native Infantry, who was travelling in an intermediate carriage received a slight cut under the left ear. One look-out glass in the the rear brake, one glass fixed to the window of a second class and another to an intermediate carriage were smashed.

THE FAR EAST.

THE PALACE INTRIGUES IN PEKING.

REPORTED ACTION BY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

A SHANGAI telegram of January 5 to the "China Mail" says :—We are in receipt of telegraphic news this afternoon to the effect that the Emperor Kwang Hsu is personally safe. When the exciting Edicts of the 24th and 25th ulto. were issued, Baron Nishi, the Japanese Minister at Peking, signified to the Tsung-li Yamen that if it was only intended to select a Crown Prince, he would have nothing to say upon such a course, but if it was the idea of the Empress Dowager and her following to detrone the present Emperor Japan would intervene. The communication is said to have been submitted to the other Foreign Ministers, some of whom agreed with it, but whether they followed Baron Nishi's example in practice we cannot say. It is certain, however that the Japanese Minister's attitude is largely responsible for the failure of the "Coup d'Etat" at the eleventh hour.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

Private correspondence from up river indicates that very well-informed Chinese as well as foreigners conversant with the language are convinced that the young Manchu who recently visted Wuchang was the Emperor Kuang Hsu, who was reported from Peking a month ago as being too poorly to take any part in the New Year ceremonies. The authorities at Wuchang tried to hush the matter up, but Chang Chih-tung's excitement was intense, and an endeavour was made to stifle discussion by substituting a young man who somewhat resembled the 'stranger.' The latter, however, had a Pekingese accent and signed his name in English 'Wang K. S.' on a registration slip. The 'stranger' was taken to Nanking, but many of the coolest-headed Chinese at Wuchang are convinced that he is really the Emperor Kuang Hsu, who has succeeded in escaping from the clutches of the Empress Dowager, and is biding his time.

THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

The following is the gist of a telegram received from Peking by members of the Reform Party here :—Since the receipt by the Tsungli Yamen of such a large number of protests from the provinces against the appointment of an Heir Apparent to the late Tung Chih's Throne, ignoring the rightful heir, Kuang Hsu, his Majesty seems to be treated with more consideration now by the Empress Dowager who also congratulates herself that she did not follow the advice of Prince Ch'ing and his faction in accepting point blank the so-called resignation of Kuang Hsu and placing the six-year old son of Prince Tuan on the Throne. It has shown her also that the country is still faithful to the Manchu dynasty in the person of Kuang Hsu. It would not be good policy, therefore, to be hard upon the Empress Dowager, at present, and drive her to extremities, but she should be allowed in her own person to counteract the intrigues of his Majesty's bitterest enemies, Prince Ching, Prince Tuan, Kang Yi, Hual Ta-pu, Wang Wen-shao, etc. The Empress Dowager seems to have availed herself of the loop-hole given her in the various protests, namely, laying all the blame on her advisers, and it is right that we should let well alone for the time being. There is yet time to devise stringent measures when she allows herself to be unduly influenced by those inimical to the Emperor.

AN OFFICIAL DISMISSED.

With reference to a joint-memorial to the Tsungli Yamen sent on the 26th ultimo by Mr. Kin Lien-shan and 1,231 others of the officials, gentry and "literati" residing in Shanghai, the gist of which was telegraphed as appears in another column this morning, it transpired that this gave great umbrage to the powers that be in Peking, in consequence of which a secret decree was sent to acting Viceroy Lu Ch'uan-lin at Nanking, commanding him to arrest Mr. Kin for 'unwarrantable interference in Imperial matters,' and further to find out particulars of the other 1,231 signatories to the obnoxious memorial, pending further steps of the Imperial Government in the matter.' Fortunately for him Mr. Kin received a friendly warning in time, resulting in his sending in his resignation and temporarily retiring to a place where Chinese officials will not be able to execute their unscrupulous Mistress's commands. The resignation was at once reported to H. E. Sheng in Peking, resulting in the appointment of Mr. Chu Pao-fay, Secretary of the Lu-Han Railway to Mr. Kin's post.

PLOT TO KILL LI HUNG CHANG.

On the afternoon of the 31st January, a telegram was received at Shanghai from Canton reporting that 'an attempt had been made by some one that morning, being Chinese New Year's Day, to blow up Li-Hung-chang and all the officials of Canton during the performance of the usual New Year Day ceremonies held in the Temple of Myriad Ages before the tablets of the Emperor and Empress Dowager.' Further that, fortunately, the explosion occurred prematurely, in fact before the Viceroy, Governor and Provincial Treasurer and Judge had arrived. Hence there were no casualties. It is, however, believed here that, in preparing for the arrival of the Viceroy, etc., the people in the Temple who have also to furnish a reference to the officials after performing the ceremony, accidentally set fire to the place, and that this was magnified into an attempted dynamite explosion.—"N.C. Daily News."

HONGKONG NAVAL DOCKYARD EXTENSION.

THE contract for the extension of the Royal Naval Dockyard in Hongkong has been placed with the firm of Messrs Punchard McTaggart, Lowther and Co., 151 Cannon Street, London, E.C. The work will probably be commenced at an early date, as the engineers of the firm will leave England with all despatch, bringing European foremen and plant to be used in the work. It may be mentioned that in addition to a dry dock capable of docking vessels of the Powerful and Victorious classes—indeed any ship in the British or any other navy—there will be a tidal basin of 9 1-4 acres in extent, with 30 feet of water at the lowest state of the tide, in which four or five vessels can be sheltered while undergoing repairs; and a boat-basin will be constructed for the accommodation of the military boats and launches. The Chief Constructor's and Chief Engineer's workshops and a boat-house will also be construced by the firm; but the ordinary houses and offices will continue to be altered and constructed by the Admiralty staff. Considerable progress has already been made with this work, as is manifest to anyone passing the Naval Yard, and soon the widening of Queen's Road—in accordance with the agreement with the Colonial and Military authorities—will be an accomplished fact. The levelling of the military parade ground, opposite the Cricket Ground, has already improved the amenities of the central portion of the city.

We may mention that the cost of the reclamation of the dockyard foreshore, and the construction of sea walls, the Admiralty dock, tidal basin and workshops, will be over £1,000,000 sterling. The increased demand for labour, already very great in the building trade, will assuredly cause a heavy rise in the prices of material and labour, and while the Colony is likely to experience some benefit from the new works it will also, for some time, experience several drawbacks.—*China Mail.*

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government, during the week ending February 16th, were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	707	583
Karachi	3	2
Poona (including Catonment) ... Districts.	2	2
Surat	7	5
Thana	35	38
Nasik	20	15
Poona (excluding City)	12	12
Satara	29	22
Sholapur	71	57
Ahmednagar	17	14
Kolaba	3	2
Ratnagiri	14	9
Belgaum	55	52
Dharwar	85	69
Bijapur	10	9
Hyderabad (Sind)	6	1
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	25	13
Kolhapur	67	47
Cutch	13	10
Baroda territory	2	1
Sachin	2	2
Aundh	2	1
Bhor	1	0
Savanur	0	3
Total	1,225	988
Week ending February 9th	1,199	949
Total to date	373,215	292,810

Two cases in Bombay among Europeans are reported.

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Kanara, Karachi (excluding City), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savanwadi, Dharampur, Janjira and Akalkot were free during the week.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE NEW YEAR'S TRADE.

PROGRESS IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

HAMBURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

THE Board of Trade returns of the over-seas trade of the country for the first month of the current year testify unmistakably to a very substantial continuance of the trade revival which characterised its predecessor. The figures are all the more cheerful and reassuring because the decided further increase on both sides of the account has occurred in spite of the war in South Africa and the political and financial anxieties associated with that calamity. The figures, indeed, are gratifying evidence of the confidence of the commercial classes in the general position and in the ultimate outcome of present troubles. Reviewing the January returns a year ago we had occasion to point out that they testified to a more healthy condition of our over-seas trade than the January figures had indicated since 1896. In January last year there was an increase of upwards of 1 1-4 million in the declared value of the imports, an increase of £437,599 in the declared value of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, and an apparent increase of £1,115,830 in the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures. The last item was, however, partly illusory, as it included, for the first time, the declared value—£545,190—of the new ships exported, which had not previously been taken account of, so that the real increase could not be put at more than £570,000 in round figures. This year it will not be necessary to deduct this item, as the comparison will, of course, be with last year, when it was included. Following the increases of January last year, the declared value of the imports for January, 1900, shows an increase of £3,344,243, the declared value of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise an increase of £362,205, and the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures an increase of £3,236,448. The total increase in the merchandise exports therefore—£3,598,653—substantially exceeds the increase in the merchandise imports. We need not trouble ourselves just now with recondite theories respecting the balance of trade; the one thing which the industrial and commercial classes in this country have wish to see for some years past has been a sustained increase in the foreign and colonial demand for British and Irish productions. The January figures present this phenomenon in a thoroughly healthy aspect, and, as a Free-trade country, we need have no anxiety as to the relative proportion of the excess of imports for the time being.

With regard to practical questions of detail, however, it is interesting to observe that, with three exceptions, an increase appears under each head in the classified list of imports. The exceptions are tabacco, parcel post—which both show relatively small decreases,—and raw materials for textile manufactures, which later, notwithstanding the marked rise of prices since January last year, show a decrease of £1,336,317 in the declared value. This diminution is more than accounted for by the decrease in the quantity of raw cotton imported, partly as a concequence of the falling off in the yield, which has induced the rise of prices in this case, and partly as a consequence of the rise of prices, which has checked speculative purchases by spinners. There has been a more or less marked falling off in the quantities of of other textile materials imported, noticeably flax, hemp, and especially wool; but the advance of prices has more than counterbalanced these contractions in regard to aggregate values. The chief increase in the classified list of imports for the month is shown by raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures—chiefly india-rubber, hides, sheep and goat skins, and timber. The next largest increase for the month in the import list occurs under the head of manufactured articles, and represents largely cotton manufactures, leather, painters' colours and pigments, linen yarn, and iron and steel manufactures, including hardware. Under the head of metals there is again a substantial increase, largely accounted for by the increased prices for copper, iron ore and tin, though increased quantities in each of these cases have also swelled the aggregate value. There has also been a decided "spurt" during the past month in the imports of frozen meats, dairy products, poultry and game, and other duty-free articles of food and drink, a decline in the imports of wheat and oats being, however, not less conspicuous. Dutiable articles of food and drink show a substantial increase, which mainly represents tea. The imports of oil, especially petroleum, have again been relatively large.

The chief increase in the export list represents products of the spindle and the loom, a fact which has an added interest through being coincident with a decreased importation of textile materials, thus undoubtedly pointing to diminished stocks of the latter. The exports of cotton yarn show a decrease in quantity but an increase in value, cotton piece goods, on the other hand, showing an increase of both yardage and value. There is an increase in the exports of jute yarn in both quantity and value, jute piece goods showing a decline in both yardage and value. The exports of linen, silk, woollen and worsted yarns and piece goods alike show increase in both quantities and values. The exports of coal and English wool again show substantial increases, which in the case of the first named is mainly due to an increase of price. There is an increase in the quantity and a still more important increase in the value of the wrought and unwrought iron and steel exported, and in the value of the exports of other metals noticeably copper. The new item of ships shows a rather striking decrease as against the record for January last year; indeed, with the exception of insignificant decreases in the value of the living animals and the apparel exported, the falling off in the value of the new ships sold to foreign owners is the only decrease in the classified list of exports, ch

was voted as as a matter of course, extending thus to England and its colonies (excepting Canada) treatment under the most-favoured-nation clause. The Chamber hopes that a satisfactory treaty with England will be arranged, and England will induce its colonies, including Canada, to accept such a treaty.

Both reports devote much attention to shipping affairs. The Bremen Chamber points out that commerce between Germany and East Asia has greatly increased since fortnightly sailings were begun three months ago. The Hamburg Chamber refers to the same fact, and hopes that the visit of Prince Henry to China and other East Asiatic countries will promote German trade interests there, as the visit of the Emperor to the Orient did in that part Asia. The establishment of a German line of steamers on the Yang-tse Kiang is looked to as a promising venture for German trade, and the greatly enlarged service of the German Levant Line, including callings at Syrian ports, is recorded. In view of the growing ocean trade of Germany the Hamburg Chamber says that it is doubly necessary to increase the navy in due proportion. While trade with South America has suffered through the unfavourable political and economic conditions prevailing, as the Hamburg report points out, that with Africa has increased considerably. Particularly with South Africa, up to the outbreak of the war, trade was very lively; and this part of the world is expected to prove an excellent field for the development of German trade after the war, however it may result. For this reason the report notes with satisfaction that the Imperial Government has arranged with the German East African line for an increase of sailings between Hamburg and South and East Africa, after the existing postal contracts have expired.

Mr. Consul Neville-Rolfe's report on Southern Italy for the year 1899 has just been published by the Foreign Office. Mr. Neville-Rolfe explains that the statistics are never available till late in the year and promises a supplementary report with reports from the Vice-Consular districts later. We hope that this plan will be generally adopted by our consuls. There is no reason why vital information on trade topics, the chief value of which often lies in its being prompt, should be kept back for the official returns, which may well be published by way of supplement. Though perhaps scarcely a year when prosperity may be said to have progressed by leaps and bounds, the past year has undoubtedly been a commercially prosperous one. Imports have fallen heavily, and notably that of grain which is diminished by £4,800,000. The reason of this is the good harvest of the past season over the greater part of Italy. Agriculture, hitherto the mainstay of Italy, has of late been in very troubled waters, but with better cultivation, more capital, and especially co-operation by agriculturists, Italy might produce much more than she does now. In commercial matters much progress is noticeable. The importation of raw materials for manufacturing purposes such as wool, iron, silk, coal, &c., shows a notable increase, and so too, does the importation of manufactured articles. The exports in the first half of the past year show about £2,000,000 in excess of those of the first half of 1898. The trade between Germany and Italy is increasing.

Coming to special articles we learn from Mr. Neville-Rolfe's report that Singer has the practical monopoly in sewing machines, while Calabrian briar roots, though excellent in grain and quality, have not been successful in the London market owing to the fact that they were not worked up before export like the French article. The report gives some information concerning the carriage trade at Naples. A few carriages are imported both from England and France, but almost exclusively by private persons. Some of the better class of carriages, coaches, and brakes come from North Italy. but in the main carriages are built locally, the wheels and frames with imported wood, the panels with local wood. The springs and iron-work are made locally, but lamps, handles for doors, spring locks and such fittings come mainly from Milan. The cloth and leather for linings are chiefly of German manufacture. The duties on imported carriages are sufficiently high to insure protection for Italian builders. Rubber tyres have not yet come in, but though there does not seem to be an opening for an importer of carriages, there might be a trade in carriage fittings. A few private motor cars and tricycles have appeared in the streets, but the principle has not yet been adopted for public conveyences. Italian horness is far behind ours in finish and elegance, but the elaborate pony harness used in Naples is frequently bought by travellers for use at home; it is more suitable to the Italian climate than to ours, as on account of the quantity of brass on it, it would need frequent cleaning in England. The brass ornaments and charms against the evil eye with which most horses there are caparisoned are of very ancient origin, and do not at present seem likely to die out.

Nails and screws from another of the many itmes of every day use that Italy has begun to make for herself, and within the last few years the largest establishment of the kind in Italy has been set up at Naples, thus diverting an important industry which was formerly in German hands. The machinery for the work is all made by the company for itself in a special shop, a department of considerable importance. The nail business has also been vastly increased, the output of nails being 80 quintals (four-fifths of a ton) per diem. A new department has been started for file-making and chain-making as well as for the making of large rivets. Electric traction is rapidly taking the place of horses and mules on the tramway lines, the route from the extreme west end of the town to Capodimonte being already at work. The next piece to be done is that from Naples to Torre del Greco, after which the much-needed ascent of Posilipo will be taken in hand.

Under date of November 29, 1899, United States Consul J. F. Monaghan, of Chemnitz, reports that the exports of cycles from Germany during the first nine months of the years 1897, 1898, and 1899 amounted to £440,700, £527,700, and £541,900 respectively. The principal markets to which the bicycles were exported were Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Holland, England, Belgium, Norway, Italy, British colonies, and South America. The German exporters are satisfied with the foreign cycle trade when they see that the exports from the United States decreased from £1,094,600 for the first eight months of 1898 to £790,000 in the first eight months of 1899. This market, the Germans say, Americans themselves have destroyed. In 1897, and the first months of 1898, a great many cheap wheels were put upon the foreign markets, regardless of future business. There were American wheels sold in Germany for 85s. that were dangerous to ride. They looked well, but that was all. The Consul was told that one German firm sold in one year 10,000 wheels at any price between £4 5s. and £8 15s. It was said that these wheels came from Chicago. It is also claimed that they did more to injure the importation of good American wheels than anything else. Last year, Germany was a strong competitor of Great Britain in our home and colonial markets. In the first nine months Germany sent us 11,762 bicycles; to Australia, 2,880; and to British East Indies, 1,452. To meet this competition, our manufacturers combined to reduce the price of their wheels. Germans fear large shipments of American wheels into their home market this year. The German Market, adds the Consul, is still open to a large trade in foreign wheels if certain requirements are complied with—the best possible wheels for the least possible price not to exceed £12 10s. at retail; all broken parts to be replaced in the city in which the machine may be purchased; any good tyre will answer, but the valves must be like those in vogue in Germany; the law requires a good brake on each wheel, and no wheel should be sent to Germany without one.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

To-day there will be a souvenir-matinee performance, and every child entering the Circus will receive a coupon for a silver watch and a gold watch, which will be drawn for during the afternoon. At the evening show a change of programme will be presented and several new artistes will make their first bow before a Bombay audience. Tomorrow evening, Thursday, the performance will be under the patronage of H. E. the Governor and Lady Northcote, and on Friday the second high jumping contest for horses takes place. The Circus has now become a favourite resort and last evening the tent was filled, and the programme as usual was applauded to the end.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HONOUR TO SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

On Sunday last a pan-supari gathering was held in honour of Sir Bhalchandra by Messrs. Vinayak Sadanand Joshi and Joshi Hareshvar Mahdeo Pandit at their bungalow, on Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar. Amongst those presen were: Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Sirdar Umar Jamal, Rao Bahadur Balkrishna B. Pitale, Rao Bahadur Harischand Joshi, Rao Sahib Amratrao Ramchand, Rao Sahib Narayenrao Trimbak, Dr. Bhavanishankar, Dr. Pereira, Dr. Govind Kher, Khan Bahadur Rastomji, H. Kotewall, Messrs. Bomanji Naoroji Kabraji, Dharamchand, Raja Deen Dayal, Himatlal Dhirajlal, Balkrishna Vasudeo, Jamshedjee Dhunjeebhoy, Hari Sitaram Dixit, Janardhan Gopal, Solicitor Parshotam Telang, Vinayak K. Oke, Cowasji B. Irani, and Rastomji Hormusji Chothia. Sir Bhalchandra, on entering the reception-room, was cordially welcomed by the hosts as well as all those present. Mr. P. B. Joshi proposed Rao Bahadur Harischand Joshi to the chair. The proposal was seconded by Rao Bahadur Narayen Vaidji. Thereupon a few Hindu boys sang songs in Marathi composed for the occasion.

Mr. Vinayak Joshi, in addressing the gathering, said that they had assembled that day to honour the well-known citizen Sir Bhalchandra on whom her Majesty had lately bestowed a knighthood, which, everyone would admit, he deserved full well. He praised the noble qualities of his head and heart, and felt satisfied with the public services he had done to his country, which, he said, would not be soon forgotten. It was needless to repeat how creditably Sir Bhalchandra acted in the Standing Committee. In conclusion, he wished him a long and happy life and expressed his satisfaction in that the honoured guest had so kindly accepted their invitation.

Messrs. Oke and Joshi said a few words in praise of Sir Bhalchandra. Mr. Joshi said that Sir Bhalchandra was to be honoured equally with the late Rao Sahib Mandlik and the late Mr. Justice Telang, whose memory they still revered. Sir Bhalchandra was likewise a kind, benevolent, and polite gentleman. Mr. Parshotam Telang praised his high medical skill, and said that although he was so highly educated, he was unlike some other educated Hindus, true to his religious tenets, and performed his duties zealously.

Sir Bhalchandra, in reply, said that he was highly obliged to the two hosts of the day for holding that gathering in his honour. He was highly obliged to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, H. E. the Viceroy of India, and H. E. the Governor of Bombay for the title conferred on him. He thanked the gentlemen who had spoken in his praise. One of the speakers had zealously compared him with great men in England; but he disclaimed such comparison. He was, he admitted, glad to see them bestow praise on him for the humble deeds which he had performed, but he would have been far more glad if some one had pointed out his defects to him, as that would have led to his trying to become more worthy of their praise. He spoke at great length on the merits of the late Mr. Justice Telang, and dilated on the good deeds of Rao Sahib Mandlik. Their places would not be easily filled. He wondered why the speakers failed to make mention of the learned judge on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court—the Hon'ble Mr Justice Ranade. He thanked the hosts and all those present for the trouble they had taken in honouring him, and expressed a hope that he would be able to continue the work they so heartily approved of.

The president and Sir Bhalchandra were presented with garlands and large bouquets, and pan-supari. Bouquets and pan-supari were also given to the persons assembled. At about 6 p.m. after being introduced to some of the gentlemen present Sir Bhalchandra left the hall.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	16	52
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	28	11	85
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	25	11	33
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	43	16	91
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	19	15	41
G Madhwa and Worlee	14	11	29
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	41	59
Total	155	122	400
Total plague deaths to date	67,237	53,073	
Same date last year	126	122	313

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	65
Deaths	46

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	2

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Present week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.							
Bombay	976,020	61,720	1037,740	1,024,211	72,520	1,096,731	+58,991
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2,775	757	3,532	3,114	799	3,873	+341
Punjab	168,275	23,507	191,782	182,408	24,591	206,997	+15,215
Central Provinces	1032,197	316,234	1408,431	997,152	420,701	1417,853	+9,422
Berar	285,443	34,860	320,303	299 693	3,748	303,439	+4,136
Ajmere-Merwara	92,539	17,321	109,860	92,811	19,727	112,538	+2,678
Total British Provinces	2597,149	454,390	3,051,648	2,599,417	547,044	3146,461	+94,813
Native States.							
Rajputana States	274,283	76,364	350,647	302,725	70,564	373,289	+22,642
Central India States	97,654	11,630	109 284	119,163	16,942	136,045	+26,761
Hyderabad	89,121	7,011	96,132	106,227	7,756	113,983	+17 851
Baroda	45,739	13,890	59,629	48,902	13,764	62,666	+3,037
Bombay Native States	341,115	32,923	374,038	363,885	33,443	397 328	+23,290
Punjab Native States	1,465	1,882	3,347	1,337	2,060	3,397	+50
Central Provinces Feudatory States	7,179	5,542	12,721	9,471	9,364	18,835	+6,114
Total Native States	856,555	149,242	1,005,798	951,650	153,895	1105,545	+99,747
Grand total	3453,305	603,641	4,057,446	3,551,067	700,939	4252,006	+194560

FOR VILLAS INSTEAD OF VINEYARDS.

The well-known Neroberg vineyards, near Wiesbaden, are to be sold by the German Government as building plots for villas. As the "Standard" correspondent at Berlin puts it, the Rhenish vine country will lose a characteristic feature, the town of Wiesbaden gaining by the addition of a picturesque suburb. The vine industry in this locality has never been really profitable, and the rise in wages has made the working of the vineyards more costly year by year. In spite of all the money spent on them, the produce of the Neroberg vines was always considerably behind that of the much warmer district of the Rhine.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Far-Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

A BOMBAY SHIPPING CASE.

ALLEGED OVERCHARGE FOR FREIGHT.

BALLI BROTHERS *vs.* PADDINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED),—JAMES MACKINTOSH AND CO., THIRD PARTIES.

Before Mr Justice Mathew on February 3 judgment was delivered in this case. The plaintiffs claimed to recover 1,417*l.* 10s., money paid by them under protest to the defendants, the owners of the steamship Paddington, for freight. The defendants did not admit the plaintiffs' claim, but they also contended that if they were liable to the plaintiffs, they were entitled to be indemnified by Mackintosh and Co., the charterers of the vessel, who had been made third parties in the action. The facts of the case are stated in the judgment.

Mr. Bray, Q.C., and Mr. Rowlatt appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Carver, Q.C., and Mr. Montague Lush for the defendants; Mr. Butus Isaacs, Q.C., and Mr. F. D. Mackinnon for the third parties.

Mr. Justice Mathew read the following judgment: This is an action brought by shippers of goods against shipowners to recover the amount of an alleged overcharge for freight which the plaintiffs had paid under protest. The case for the plaintiffs was that their goods, viz., 2,100 tons of wheat, should have been carried from Bombay to Liverpool in the defendants' ship Paddington at the rate of 10s. 6d. per ton, but that they were compelled in order to obtain delivery, to pay 30s. per ton. The plaintiffs, who are large importers of produce from Bombay, in March, 1898, contracted with a firm of Caramsey, Dharsey and Co. for the carriage, by steamers to be thereafter named, of 3,000 tons of grain and (or) other goods for shipment in June to one or more of certain specified ports in Europe. On March 3, 1899, three shipping orders for 1,000 tons each, were issued by Caramsey, Dharsey and Co. to the plaintiffs. (His lordship read the terms of the shipping order.) On May 10, 1898, James Mackintosh and Co., of Bombay, chartered the defendants' ship the Paddington, and it was agreed between the charterers and Caramsey, Dharsey and Co. that they should have equal interests in the charter-party, and that Caramsey, Dharsey and Co. should be entitled to load half the cargo. The charter-party provided that the Paddington should load at Bombay a full cargo of lawful merchandise for Liverpool, at 30s. per ton. It contained the following usual clauses:—The captain was to sign bills of lading at any rate of freight without prejudice to the charter-party, but at not less than the chartered rate unless the difference was paid in cash before sailing. The charterers' liability was to cease on completion of shipment, provided the cargo was worth the freight, dead freight, and demurrage. There was to be a lien for all freight, &c., and the charterers were to be at liberty to underlet the vessel in whole or in part. James Mackintosh and Co. were to act as agents of the ship. It was not disputed that the plaintiffs knew that the goods for which the shipping orders had been issued would be shipped under a charter-party containing these usual clauses. Caramsey, Dharsey and Co. were speculators in freight contracts and the plaintiffs, who had had many shipping orders from them, knew quite well the nature of their business. They were in the habit of making forward freight contracts in the expectation that shipping space could be procured at rates less than those in the shipping orders, and when the rates were higher they had, in order to fulfil their engagements, to pay the differences. In the month of June the plaintiffs declared Liverpool under their option of ports and Caramsey, Dharsey and Co. declared the Paddington as the vessel to carry the plaintiffs' goods, and inserted the name in the shipping orders. When the Paddington was declared, the plaintiffs knew the vessel was coming out under charter-party, and at rates of freight higher than those in their shipping orders, and that Caramsey, Dharsey and Co., would have to pay a considerable difference in the ship in order to procure clean bills of lading at 10s. 6d. In this state of things the position of the plaintiffs would seem to be clear. They were entitled under the shipping orders to call upon Caramsey, Dharsey and Co., to procure for them clean bills of lading at 10s. 6d., and for that purpose to pay to the shipowners any difference between the chartered rates and those in the shipping orders. The shipment of the cargo began about June 14. The usual course was followed; the goods, with custom passes and other ordinary documents, and the shipping orders were sent to the docks. The goods and documents remained there in charge of a dock officer. The shipping orders were open to the inspection of the mate, who might examine them and ascertain what goods were coming to the vessel, but he would seem to have no further interest in their contents. It was clear that no formal notice with respect to the freight of the goods had been given to the ship, and I think it was satisfactorily proved that the shipping orders had not been examined by either master or mate until 2,100 tons of the plaintiffs' wheat had been shipped. In the course of the shipment it became known that Caramsey, Dharsey and Co. were in difficulties and would probably be unable to pay differences under their shipping orders; and when the plaintiffs called upon the master to sign bills of lading at 10s. 6d., he refused unless, in the terms of the charter-party, the difference between 30s. and 10s. 6d. was paid to the ship. The plaintiffs in the first instance applied to Caramsey, Dharsey and Co. to fulfil their contract. But Caramsey, Dharsey and Co. had stopped payment, as between the shipowners and the charterers, James Mackintosh and Co., the latter firm was liable for the chartered freight, and upon the failure of Caramsey, Dharsey and Co., they might have been expected as a matter of business to have provided for the engagements of Caramsey, Dharsey and Co. to the plaintiffs. But they did not do so, and, as agents of the ship, advised the captain not to sign bills of lading at any but the chartered rate. The plaintiffs, upon the master's refusal, contended that the goods had been shipped by them at the rate of 10s. 6s. per ton, and that if the captain required 30s. there was no contract, and they were entitled to have the cargo discharged and returned to them. The master refused to give up the cargo and left without signing any bill of lading. The plaintiffs, in order to obtain control of their goods, accepted under protest the bills of lading at 30s., and paid on delivery at that rate. This action was brought to recover the alleged over-charge, amounting to 1,417*l.* 10s. and by agreement between the parties depositions taken in an action tried at Bombay between the plaintiffs and James Mackintosh and Co. were admitted in evidence. In the argument before me the plaintiffs in the first place contended that there was evidence of a contract by the defendants to carry the plaintiffs' goods at the rate specified in the shipping orders—viz. 10s. 6d. per ton. It was pointed out that the shipping orders contained, in addition to the authority to ship, a statement of the different rates of freight. The shipping orders, it was said, must be taken to have been sent to the docks with the intention of informing the master and mate of the terms upon which the plaintiffs were shipping the goods—viz., 10s. 6d. for Liverpool—and when the goods were put on board it would follow that the defendants agreed to the plaintiffs' terms. But I am satisfied the shipping orders were not sent to the docks with that view. No evidence was given of any course of business which would indicate that the plaintiffs had any such motive, or that the defendants had any knowledge of their supposed intention. The plaintiffs must have known that neither the master nor the mate, apart from custom or evidence of an established course of business of which there was no proof, could have authority to make the supposed contract. Any such agreement would have left the shipowners without the means of recovering the balance of the chartered freight. They would have no claim against the firm signing the shipping orders, because they would have had no contract with them, and if bills of lading were signed at less than the chartered rates, the charterers under the cesser clause would have been relieved of further liability. Even if it were shown that the master had notice of the terms of the shipping orders he would know no more than that Caramsey, Dharsey and Co. had agreed with the plaintiffs to procure bills of lading at agreed rate, and would assume that the chartered freight would be provided for according to the charter. That the plaintiffs understood the shipping orders in this sense is clear from their letter of June 22. I am of opinion that this ground of claim fails. It was further contended that, assuming the plaintiffs and defendants not to have agreed as to the terms of shipment the plaintiffs are entitled to insist that there was no contract of shipment, and, therefore, to have their goods unloaded and returned to them. The plaintiffs relied on the case of "Peek v. Larsen" (L.R., 12 Eq., 378). But in that case the shipper was held to be entitled to have his goods returned to him, because when the goods were put on board a general ship he had no notice of the existence of a charter-party, the terms of which the master sought to refer to in the bill of lading. Here the plaintiffs had knowledge of the existence of the charter-party, and I am satisfied, as the result of the evidence before me, that as between them and the defendants the goods were meant to be shipped, and were shipped, under the charter-party and with the intention that the chartered freight should be provided for before the bills of lading were signed. The dispute between the parties has been altogether due to the inability of Caramsey, Dharsey and Co. to fulfil their contracts with the plaintiffs, and to the efforts of the plaintiffs to escape from a loss, which, it seems to me, they are in law bound to bear. Judgment for the defendants with costs. No costs as between the defendants and the third parties.

Advice to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE POWERS.

The *Havas Agency* issues the following, the object of which is obvious:—Cairo, Feb. 1.—Public opinion shows uneasiness at a certain number of somewhat serious facts, among which is especially the increasing discontent of the Egyptian Army. The discontent has gone the length of mutiny in two Soudan battalions, to which the Government has sent Col. Wingate to parley. The army complains of ill treatment, as also of the disguished despatch of Egyptian troops by the Red Sea for the Cape (*sic*). It seems certain, also, that ten Maxim guns and a considerable number of saddles have just left Egypt for Durban. Moreover, numerous English officers and functionaries in the service of Egypt have obtained unlimited leave of absence for South Africa. It is held that these last facts are absolutely contrary to the neutrality of Egypt. The Government, uneasy at the attitude of the black troops, has asked the Khedive to intervene, and he has sent a letter counselling obedience. Nevertheless the disquietude continues. Egypt is almost denuded of European troops.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Paris (Feb. 4):—The incidents, real or supposed, of the past few days in Egypt, Russia, Persia, or China have formed during the last 48 hours the staple of the dish served up here to their readers by all the journals, and the dish has been well seasoned with spicy French wit or raillery. The *Debats* last night, in an article on "Egypt and War," and to-night in another article on "Russia and Persia," reminds Englishmen that events are occurring abroad, of which, perhaps, they are in blissful ignorance owing to the lack of secret service money. This paper adds:—"It is admirable, the art of the English Press, in ignoring at certain moments what is disagreeable to it." The *Debats* declares that Russia has in reality got its hand on Persia, and the same paper accuses England of reopening the Egyptian Question.

The *Temps*, in an article entitled "Persia, Russia Indie, England," analyses somewhat academically the reasons why Russia is naturally led to look upon British India as a prey to be coveted, suggests that the noisy demonstrations of sympathy by the Indian Rajahs are not altogether sincere, and that the famine and the plague may do their work of disintegration in India, and says, after painting in dark colours the pessimistic picture of England's present plight:—"All this is as well known in St. Petersburg as it is in Paris." Not that, in the opinion of the *Temps*, Russia has any immediate intention of taking possession of India. On the contrary, for the moment it is Persia, and Persia alone, that interests her, and the *Temps*, like the *Debats*, declares the negotiation of a Persian loan by a Russian bank as the beginning of the taking over of the Empire of the Shahs by a sort of mortgage.

Such is the primary effect of the rupture of the equilibrium of forces. England, occupied elsewhere cannot oppose its veto. President Kruger is doing wonderfully, even up to Teheran.

From Berlin the "Times" correspondent writes (Feb. 5):—The singular campaign against France, or rather against the French Press, is continued by the leading German journals. What these organs of well-informed opinion attempt to make out is that endeavours are being made in France to sow distrust between England and Germany with the object of isolating Germany and of attracting England to the side of the Dual Alliance. Some German journals go so far as to trace Pan-Slavist machinations in various sections of the European Press. The "Post," for example, unearths a quotation from a Russian newspaper to the effect that "there could be no greater misfortune for Russia and for her political mission than that she should come into conflict with a civilising power like England." That seems on the face of it, an unexceptionable, and indeed a laudable sentiment, but the Berlin Conservative organ employs it as a warning to those Germans who have been manifesting unbounded hostility to England, and assures them that their action is only promoting the schemes of Pan-Slavism and of French Chauvinism.

The unanimity with which such questions are being discussed in Berlin, Cologne, and Munich papers is a very remarkable symptom, and probably means more than meets the eye.

The correspondent of the "Standard" writes from Paris (Feb. 6):—The "Matin" to-day publishes an unsigned article, the author of which has sought to give it the form of an inspired communication; but I can affirm that the French Foreign Office had nothing to do with its publication. A certain portion of the French Press, which is hostile to the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, is pursuing with increased voilence the campaign against England. The object in view is twofold. The partisans of the policy of taking advantage of Great Britain's embarrassments in South Africa are well aware that the present Cabinet is not likely to follow their suggestions, and they indulge in the hope that by stirring up popular feeling against England they will succeed in weakening the position of the present French Ministry. In addition to this the Nationalists would not hesitate to involve their country in a war with England, because they imagine that their party would be the gainers. Though not inspired by the quai d'Orsay, the article in the *Matin* is therefore, of considerable importance, and the following are its chief passages:—

We are given to understand that recent news from Cairo has called the attention of the European Chancelleries to Egypt. England occupies in this country a situation which, in fact, has never been recognised by Turkey, the Sovereign Power, or by one of the interested Powers. An International Convention has agreed that the Suez Canal shall become a natural route upon the day when the British shall withdraw their troops from Egypt. British preponderance has only been tolerated up to the present because the London Cabinet invoked the necessity of maintaining order. But to-day we are confronted with two facts. On the one hand the Sirdar, or Egyptain General, has abandoned his post to take a command in the English Army in South Africa, and at the same time the occupation, or rather protection, corps is so enfeebled that there hardly remains 2,000 men to defend the frontiers and safeguard the power of the Khedive. It is, therefore, almost a total evacuation of Egypt, and it is being asked whether the time has not come to bring into force the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of the Canal. On the other hand, it is necessary that order should be assured, since telegrams announce that mutinies have broken out among the native troops. As all the Powers are interested in the maintenance of order, it is evident that in the case of England, absorbed with other cares finding herself incapable of fulfilling the mission which she of her own accord assumed, the Powers would be obliged in their turn to intervene to enforce respect for their subjects and the mixed institutions of which they are the guarantors. France, since she renounced the *condominium*, has in no way abdicated her rights; but she considers that the Egyptian Question has become an international one. Since 1881 other interests in addition to hers have developed in the country of which the Suez Canal is the highway. Nothing would prevent Germany from co-operating in a common action of the Continental Powers, as she did in the Chino-Japanese war. Public sentiment on the other side of the Rhine is favourable to this policy. Under present circumstances, inaction on the part of the Emperor William would leave it to be supposed that this Sovereign is not free. At a time when events more than the will of the Powers have brought up the Egyptian Question, he has the leisure to stand out for his price in London, and demand a little profit for his abstention.

The following telegram, dated from Cairo, is also published here by the *Temps* and other papers:—Count Leontieff leaves this evening for Marseilles. The Senegalese of his mission sailed for that port yesterday. Count Leontieff states that the British reverses have created considerable impression in Abyssinia, where the effects will be noticeable in the policy of the Emperor Menelik. The prestige and influence of England, really preponderant during the last two years, have received a terrible blow. Count Leontieff considers that the frontier questions between the Soudan and Abyssinia will to-day raise enormous difficulties, Abyssinia increasing her claims, which she will support with energy. Count Leontieff does not believe that an interview has taken place at Kassala between the Sirdar and an Envoy from the Negus.

Berlin, Feb. 6 (*Reuter*).—In an article on the campaign against Great Britain, the *Vossiche Zeitung* to-day says:—"Germany is not to be won over to an alliance against Great Britain, or even to a policy which departs from the line of strict neutrality regarding the South African complications, nor has she the slightest inducement to drive Great Britain out of Egypt in order that the French may settle there, Germany can only pursue a perfectly independent policy. The German people will not allow themselves to be roused into hostility against Great Britain which might hinder or endanger the maintenance of good and friendly relations between the two countries. Germany desires to be on good terms with her kinsfolk of the British Isles, as, indeed, she does with everybody.

THE HAGUE CONVENTION.

According to the *Politische Correspondez*, the Dutch Government has proposed to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg that Clause X. of the Peace Conference Convention, relative to the application of the principles of the Geneva Convention to naval war, should be altogether dropped, and the signatory Powers invited to give their consent to the omission of that clause from the Convention. It will be remembered that England, the United States, Germany, and Turkey objected to the clause, which would be opposed to the laws in force in these countries. By proposing the ommission of the clause, the Dutch Government, acting no doubt in conformity with the wishes of the Russian Cabinet desires to facilitate the general ratification of The Hague Convention.

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SOME WOMEN ON THE WAR.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, ALDERSHOT LINE.

"Good-bye Ader."

"Good-bye, Joe!" *Peherm* (a sounding brotherly kiss). Good-bye, Alf." "Peherm" this is the nearest I can get to the peculiar sound of that hearty, low-class embrace. "Good-bye Erbert!"

The little woman with the two children, a boy of seven, a shy girl in crimson "plisse," a huddled baby in shawls and arms, are hurried in; the train is off.

"Hayoh? My word, is this a second-class? Well, I never noticed." The baby coughs bronchially; my sympathy is awakened.

"Aren't you afraid to have baby out in this weather?" I inquire of the little woman, and she beams in response to a voice that I have tried to make kind.

"Well, she's well wrapped, miss, and er little legs—see, I 've got 'em in a good flannel. My mother—well, she's my mother-in-law really—would 'ave me come down for over Christmas an' my 'usband's brothers—that was them as saw me off, miss—they says 'Barracks can't be very cheerful these days,' they says, so I come over."

I had known it from the first moment I set eyes on her; something in her round, simple, plucky Irish face had told me;—she was a soldier's wife.

"Is he at the front, then?" I asked.

"Yes, miss; been gone these two months, but I 'ear reg'lar, all but this last week. I 'aven't 'ad a letter. May be it's waitin' for me against I get 'ome; but I says to Mrs. Crossley—that's a woman on ar veranda, in the barracks, you see, miss—Mrs. Crossley, I says, if you'll be so kind as take my letter from the postman and send it on to mother's, I says—well, it's my mother-in-law really, but my hown mother bein' dead, I *calls* 'er mother—Mrs. Crossley,' I says—an' she's one of the few I speak to, to call a friend, miss, she's our wheeler's wife—' an' forward it to mother's,' I says, 'well I'll be obliged to yer.' 's letter mostly comes of a Friday or a Saturday, but wot with Christmas I knew it might be a bit late, but I should 'ave ad it Monday at the latest, an'—a brave little sniff interrupts her, but she smiles at me over the baby—smiles at me as the Irishwoman who is a soldier's wife knows how to smile—'I've got a bit worried with not' earin' from 'im!"

"You'll find that letter when you get home."

I am moved to nod to her oracularly, and I can see she is taking comfort. "Mrs. Crossley has put it on the mantelpiece beside the clock, and she's forgotten it—see if she hasn't" I smile confidently upon her with the air of one who knows the Mrs. Crossleys of this world. "Being Christmas-time an' all," I parody, half-humorously.

"Well, I'm better off than some," nods the little woman in reply. "' Orace, don't go to the door, dear; it mightn't be properly fastened! Ar Major's lady, she says to me—an' she an' ar General's lady they 'cars a lot thro' the gutter, you know, miss—Mrs. Gardner, she says, Gardner's not at the front, she says—he's 'ead storeman, is my 'usban', miss, 'ed storeman to the Battery—Gardner's at the base, she says, for the Major wants a man as 'e can trust."

"It is comforting to know he is so much thought of—and that he is not at the front," I reply warmly, for somehow it comforts me too.

"Well, ar General's lady—that's Lady ·····, miss—she comes down every week an' tells us women wot she 'ears, that I don't feel 'im to be that far away, you see, miss. An' they don't 'ear from their 'usban's not reg'lar—the War Office is so strict!"

A vague response seems to be all that is wanted here, and I feel that the popular criticism of the War Office would be misplaced; I have plenty of it in mind, but I suppress it.

"It is lonely in barracks, I will say," the little woman proceeds with a forlorn look dropping on the sleeping baby. "The army's not wot it was w'en I joined—oh, nothing like. I 'ad to 'ave a character, just like goin' in private service. They like to know 'oo you are an' 'oo you've sprung from. Of course, I was in service before me an' Gardner married; with the young ladies I was, that used to teach Gardner in Sunday-school w'en 'e was a little boy!—but now oh, it is different. You don't know 'oo's 'oo! They lets in anybody, bad women an' all, that you can't 'ardly dare to make a friend. Well, ar Quartermaster's wife an' ar Sergeant-Major's wife 's the only two like that I care to 'ave dealin's with. Mrs. Crossley—I've known 'er three years, but she's not——"

Her mind has wandered back to Mrs. Crossley's possible defections with the letter; I hastily divert her. A few words more about the children and the train draws in to Aldershot.

"That letter is on the mantelpiece beside the clock, or it has slipped down behind it," I say firmly, 'and—and if it shouldn't be, you mustn't think he's not all right. The War Office is so strict!"

"Thank you kindly, miss; now Orace, come along, love; 'ere, 'Elder! Good-bye, miss; a happy new year to you!"

"A very happy new year, Mrs. Gardner!"

I am already helping in expensive rugs and bags as we shake hands. A large, handsome, well-fed woman of the same class as "ar General's lady" has got in. The human impulse still surging, I am moved to speak to her too. I describe the pathetic case of Mrs. Gardner. A plucky little soul I call her, and I am aware that this does scant justice to Mrs. Gardner's beautiful simple womanhood and faith. "Wreally! Oh, yes, aren't they? But there's a lot being done for them, you know! They're wonderfully looked after, these funds and things. I think some of our people are far worse off."

I agree warmly. I know just what she means by "our people"; some of them are far worse off.

"The way the War Office is treating them is simply disgusting. I was talkin' to a man in the—th who's to sail this week. He told me a most shockin' story. His regiment is eleven officers short—eleven officers, think of it!—and the Colonel wrote up to the War office and said that as their other battalion out in India was considerably over-officered, mightn't he have some of these officers sent to join him at the Cape? For five days he never heard a word from them—five days, mind you, and time running on! Then he got a letter from the War Office. What do you think was in it? Why his own letter back again, and written across it in red ink. 'This application should have been made in duplicate.' *No* answer; not a word! Just that impertinent endorsement by some underling!"

The large woman hitches her sables about her and fumbles in her travelling-bag as my warm ejaculations cut the frosty fog in the car

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE War Office have called upon the Royal Marines for a small detachment of special service officers, a demand which has secured the representation of the corps in South Africa by an addition of six field officers, and a few of lesser rank. But though, of course, we do not mean to imply that the places of these officers could not have been filled from the army itself, writes a service paper, it tends to draw attention to the question, of a proper reserve of trained officers. Why should not officers who have given up hopes of promotion to command be relegated to the reserve as a matter of course when they take their pension in the prime of life, and be paid for a reasonable amount of duty with the volunteer force? It is high time to arouse the authorities to a sense of the need of adequate reserves of officers for the increased cadres of the regular army. And what is true of the army is also true of the Royal Marines, which force is dangerously below its strength in officers, should the marines ever be required in force on shore to take their part in land operations of the army.

Many students of the war in South Africa are asking themselves why, if the Boer army consists, as it does, almost entirely of mounted infantry, the authorities in Pall Mall have not long since placed a similar army in the field. It is admitted on all sides that unless they are in vastly superior numbers infantry have no chance of success against mounted infantry and this has been only too plainly demonstrated in the present campaign. It may be said that the resources of the army at home do not admit of the provision of large bodies of mounted infantry for foreign service, and again, it may be urged that with a little special training, cavalry could undertake the work quite as well. We are prepared to some extent to admit the former contention, writes a service contemporary, but as regards the latter cavalry officers themselves will be the first to confess that the operations of mounted infantry belong altogether to another province of military work.

Some ideas in regard to the Russian navy have lately been expressed in an interview published in the *Rossya* of St. Getersburg by General Baranoff, whose name was prominent in the Turkish War. The general's opinion appears to be that the possession of battleships is more of a danger than a salvation to Russia. "We must at sea be not in front of our enemy but behind his back, and for this we must have a fleet of swift cruisers. If instead of armourclads, Russia builds a very active fleet of unarmoured ships, she would for a long time secure the power of doing the greatest possible damage to her maritime enemies with the least possible injury to herself, thereby approaching a solution of the problem which modern generals and admirals regard as the most important in warfare." We do not, however, discover that these military views are reflected in the building operations of the Russian Government.

The present war is merciless on old and cherished traditions. Science made in Europe is being driven to the wall by science made in South Africa. So far as arms are concerned we meet the Boers on fairly equal terms, but, writes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, unfortunately for us they have adapted their tactics to changed conditions, whereas ours are what they were in a past which knew not smokeless powder and long-range weapons. Chesney and others, looking into the future, predicted the growing impossibility of frontal attacks, but it is the Boer who has made us realise it by sad experience. The road to success now lies in working cautiously round the enemy's flank and cutting them off in the rear. Another tradition has received a severe blow on the banks of the Tugela. When guns were dragged into action by cart-horses, an escort of infantry was told off to protect them. Now artillery is moved by horses at the gallop, and the escort of infantry is too often merely ridiculous in its efforts to keep up with dashing and impetuous gunners, though it is a fact, which infantry officers will not perhaps be able to appreciate all at once. The loss of sixteen guns at Colenso has taught thinking soldiers that mounted rifles alone can do the work properly, and if these, like the Boers, carry spades and sand bags for the erection of breastworks, their effectiveness will be all the greater. Even our ideas on the place of the bayonet in war is undergoing a change. Long-range weapons thrust it further into the back ground, though there can be no doubt that in a sortie, as at Ladysmith, and when our men can push an attack home, it can be used with terrible effect. Finally, the absolute necessity for thorough scouting is being proved every day, and it is a lesson our men are learning very slowly. Nearly every reverse so far has been largely due to lack of knowledge which could have been gained by throwing out scouts on the lines that Sir Frederick Carrington would have done. At Nicholson's Nek, at Magersfontein, at Stormberg, and at Colenso our men blundered into the middle of the enemy. Sir Redvers Buller says they "will learn the value of scouting in time," which leaves something to be desired in the matter of expression, but it is painfully true.

It might have been thought that after Lord Wolseley's experience in South Africa no English commander would attempt to impress the Boers with anything but deeds. "As long as the sun shines and grass grows the Transvaal will continue an integral part of Her Majesty's dominions" said Sir Garnet, and the year was hardly out when it was an independent republic. "There will be no turning back" said Sir Redvers Buller when he crossed the Tugela, and before the end of the week he was retracing his steps to Chieveley with the relief of Ladysmith still in the distance. The Empire is thus face to face with a crisis of the first magnitude. That it will be met with dignity and courage there is no doubt. The England which emerged from the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny stronger than ever will not be seized with panic merely because two little republics are for the moment able to hold her armies in check. The duty of Englishmen at home is to sink all party differences and support the Government, while exerting pressure on it to provide for emergencies by embodying Militia unembodied units. True, Ladysmith is in no serious danger, but Cape Colony disaffection may have received fresh impetus. An enemy, however, which was recently beaten off with heavy loss by an enfeebled garrison, and could not follow us up in the retreat from Spion Kop, cannot be as full of spirit as Dr. Leyds would have us believe.

The South African despatches may be less stirring and graphic than the letters of war correspondents, but from their official character the opinions expressed and the admissions made, a service paper remarks, give them a higher importance and significance. Unstinted praise is accorded to the Royal field Artillery for heroism, endurance, and accuracy of fire, but the reports emphasise the fact that in several actions our guns were hopelessly out-ranged, and to be of any use had to move within ranges dangerously short, exposed to more powerful guns. Through this defect the guns of the 14th and 66th Batteries were undoubtedly lost at Colenso. How far the officer having those batteries under his command was personally responsible is not yet clear, but, apparently, there was at least a misconception of orders. Lord Methuen gives full credit to the Boers as brave and stubborn fighters worthy of steel, but after the battle of Elands Laagte alone was the cavalry able to do any effective work. The cavalry with Lord Methuen's column were too few and consequently too exhausted from overwork, to pursue with any effect the retreating enemy. General Hildyard's night advance to Beacon Hill and the vigorous attack on Willow Grange that followed, November 23, meet with Sir Redvers Buller's strong commendation as resulting in a strategical success of the greatest value. A force of 7,000 Boers, intended to overrun Natal, was so severely handled on the occasion by Colonel Kitchener's small force that they returned to Colenso in a manner that was more a rout than a retreat. From Lord Methuen we learn that he was committed to a frontal attack at Belmont, November 23, by the Grenadier Guards losing direction in the dark, and the consequent necessity of making the 9th Brigade conform to them. The battle of Enslin, November 25, was fought, we are told, on imperfect information. Instead of the 400 Boers expected there were in position 2,500 with several guns. Of the Modder River battle, November 28, we learn that Lord Methuen had concluded, from information received, that the entire Boer force lay at Spytfontein, and that no serious resistance awaited him at Modder River. He accordingly made dispositions for a flanking movement via Jacobadal, intending to deliver his attack east of Spytfontein. He was also deceived as to the depth of the Modder and Riet rivers, which were falsely represented to be fordable. The despatches furnish us with much readable matter and remove many doubts which have existed as to the resourcefulness of the generals, who it is only too evident have done their best in circumstances of extreme difficulty.

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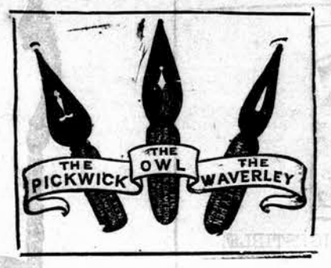

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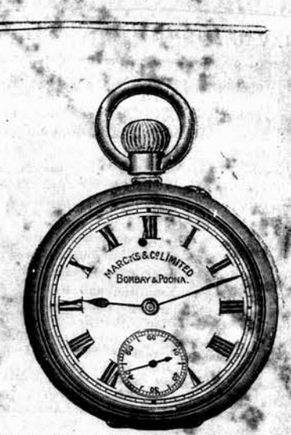

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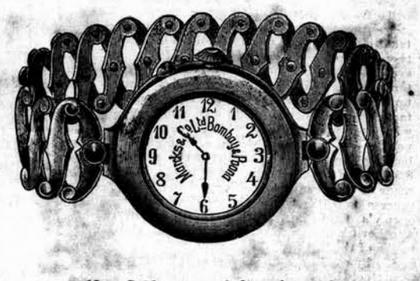

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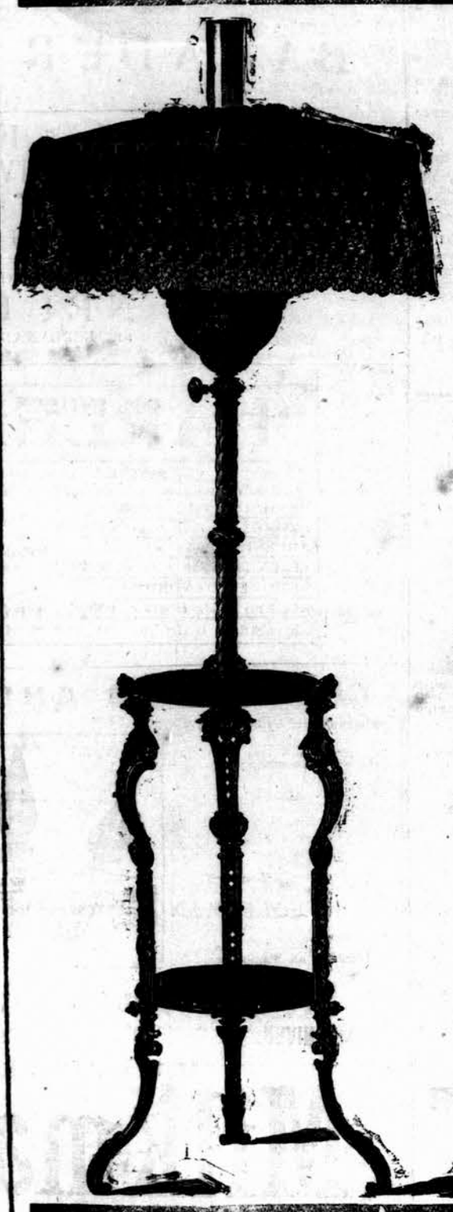

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